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The Pay Issue And Its Power In Union Rift

A. F. of L. Fears Wages Of Skilled May Be Cut For Benefit of Unskilled

Are Shy of Subject

Lewis Union Stresses More Pay for Common Worker Instead of Artisan

By Frederick A. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — Competition between the high pay and the low pay of the differing classes of labor in organized industry—between the wages of expert mechanics and the wages of the mass of little-trained workers—makes an obscure but basic issue in the current strife within organized labor, now focussed in the trial of a dozen labor unions here Aug. 3.

Through the great use of machinery in mass production, the enlarging host of the semiskilled workers has come into collision with the still great but diminishing group of the skilled.

The advanced pay which skilled mechanics have won through their craft unions is being challenged, their spokesmen feel, by the industrial union drive, initiated in the steel industry and encouraged in the automobile and rubber industries, by John L. Lewis and his controverted Committee for Industrial Organization.

Artisans Fear Wage Threat

Leaders of the skilled artisans are alarmed lest skilled workmen will not be able to preserve the wage advantages they have won through their craft unions.

These craft unions are historical organizations of the skilled, according to their different trades, such as unions of machinists, sheet metal works, etc. Naturally these specialists concentrate on the interests of the skilled.

On the other side, the emphasis is thrown toward the benefiting the semi-skilled and unskilled.

Of course, the industrial union, which enlists virtually all the members of an industry, looks out for the pay of the skilled as well as the unskilled.

Emphasis on the Unskilled

But to the skilled, the industrial union does not give such exclusive attention as the experts have been able to give themselves in their separate, smaller unions.

Hence the tendency in the industrial union, it is said on both sides, is to favor the mass of the workers a little more than the minority of the specialized.

An immense influence on industrial wages, from top to bottom, may come out of the present conflict in the labor world and the organizing movements begun this year.

If Mr. Lewis and the CIO should succeed in unionizing the steel and mass production industries, the wage tendency of the industrial union would be widely extended, possibly, without as well as within these industries.

Shy Off the Wage Issue

Almost nothing came out here at A. F. of L. sessions on the wage question, and little of it has been hinted publicly during the eight months of friction between the A. F. of L. and the CIO. Each of the opposing labor blocks has shied at hoisting the problem of pay.

Yet if the clashing personalities in the turmoil were subtracted, the issue of "insurrection" dissolved, and the rivalry between craft and industrial unionism considered alone, then immediately the wage question would bulge out.

Acknowledged or not, the pay check has become an inherent wedge of division in the labor movement. Each camp offers arguments which seem to it convincing.

The skilled men seek to protect the wages which their craft unions have won, often through more than half a century of organizing, battling, iosing, suffering or triumphing.

Looking After Their Own

Looking after their own welfare themselves, the skilled have often been able to win exceptional benefits in larger pay and better working conditions. Through such gains the differential between the pay of the skilled and the pay of the unskilled has been expanded until larger than elsewhere in the world.

This facet of the CIO controversy was partially touched last week by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in a statement he issued on craft and industrial unionism.

"Skilled workers still wish to utilize their acquired skill, genius and training, as key men, to secure for themselves the highest wage possible."

Actually, the demarcation between craft and industrial unions in many instances is vague. Some craft unions, like the teamsters, are composed of the little skilled.

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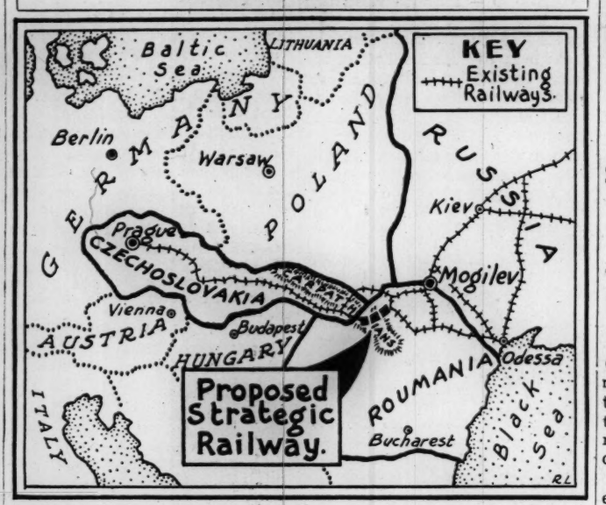
Roumania Builds It



By a Staff Artist

New Railroad From Russia to Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakian Money Believed Building Strategic Line to Soviet's Frontier Through Bessarabia, Roumania. Mogilev Is the Russian Border Town From Which New Railroad Will Probably Be Built Through Carpathian Mountains.

Powers Awaiting Japanese Action On Dardanelles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 17—With full agreement now achieved on the Straits convention, technical committees are speeding their work of drafting the document today in order to allow the ceremony of signature to take place on Monday.

No last-moment difficulties have arisen. The British have abandoned the suggested maintenance of the Straits Commission for statistics and information, and Turkey will supply the necessary official data in future. There was a proposal that the League be notified of total passage of shipping through the Straits, but this was found impracticable.

Italy Can Sign

The new convention will be open to the adhesion of all signatories of the Lausanne Treaty. This means that Italy is added to the list of states represented here. But the document will not be open to other powers, which must accept the rules now drawn up as having universal application.

Japan intimates that she will ask for the introduction of a reservation in the protocol regarding decisions of the League in the event of crisis. The practical importance of such reservations is apparently negligible, but Japan wishes to mark that fact that she is not a member of the League.

Prohibited Air Zones

A full agreement has been reached on the passage of aircraft over the Straits. Although there are prohibited zones, civil aircraft may fly from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea and vice versa along a prescribed route. This is the normal course for the regulation of air traffic.

It is also provided that there should be an air corridor across the Straits for aircraft which have received permission and have been given safe conduct. It would seem that this route will only be used by aviators making record flights.

Duration 20 Years

The convention as a whole comes into force on six ratifications only and its duration will be 20 years.

A protocol will provide that military clauses of the Lausanne Treaty are abrogated at once, thus giving Turkey the immediate right to refortify the Dardanelles and also that Turkey may without further delay close the Straits in the event of a menace of war, subject to the conditions of the text of the convention.

Concessions as Bid For Japan to Join Dardanelles Accord

MONTREUX, Switz., July 17 (AP)—The delegates to the conference on the Dardanelles are anxious to learn whether Japan will agree to sign the convention designed to limit warship movements through the Dardanelles, in view of the concessions made to Tokyo.

These concessions are:

1. The Russian fleet would be bottled up in the Black Sea even though Russia were a belligerent unless the ships were called out on a mission for the League of Nations or under a mutual assistance pact to which Turkey is a party;

2. The France-Soviet pact could not be invoked to release the Russian fleet since Turkey would be Turkey is not a party to that pact;

3. Japan would know immediately of any movement of the Russian fleet since Turkeq would be obliged to notify all signatories to to the details of any passage of warships through the Straits;

4. A special protocol would authorize Japan to send in two naval training ships in peace time even though their total tonnage exceeded the 15,000-ton warship limit for all other powers.

Engineers Pick Johnston

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17 (AP)—The eighth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers yesterday elected Grand Chief Alvanley Johnston of Cleveland, president of the Lomomotive Engineers' Life Insurance Association.

Prosperity Bonds In Alberta Arouse Trade Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—While the wholesalers of Alberta have notified the Government that they cannot accept the forthcoming issue of "Prosperity Bonds" or stamped scrip in payment for goods, they have also sent notices to 12,000 retail firms in this province informing them of their stand on this much-debated question of scrip.

The notices have been signed by the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by the wholesale sections of the Boards of Trade of Lethbridge, Calgary and Red Deer, as well as by the Chambers of Commerce of Medicine Hat and Edmonton.

The Lethbridge Board of Trade has notified the Social Credit Government that it stands opposed to the Prosperity Bond scheme, declaring that it will be "unworkable and will be deterimental to the best interests of the people for the province."

The announcements from the ministers and members of the Social Credit Government regarding the date of issue and the amount of scrip to be issued have been varied and contradictory. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works, has stated that 10,000 men would be taken off the relief lists and would be employed on road work, this labor to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

End to Discrimination Sought In Drive by Business Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—When a school board rules that marriage disqualifies women teachers, but not men; when an employer decides to cut salaries of women employees only; when a governor fails to appoint a woman in line for promotion just because she is a woman, then beware. If there is a well organized Business and Professional Women's Club in the community, a number of specific things will happen.

A booklet outlining proper proceding in cases like this is being reviewed here at the annual meeting of the board of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. It gives a technique for clubs which undertake to live up to resolutions passed in the last three federation conventions, pledging members to "attack tendencies which hamper free economic activity of women in the United States and its dependencies," and to "act in their own localities to prevent discriminations against business and professional women."

Checking Validity of Case

The booklet not only advises what to do, but what not to do. Great care is urged in checking the validity of the case. Members are urged to interview not only the woman or women affected but the employer who must be given "a fair chance to set forth the facts from his own point of view," according to this guide. A letter of protest, preferably signed by several organizations, is suggested as a first measure. In every case, club members are urged to make sure that the woman or women concerned are willing to have action taken in their behalf.

When for some reason, local protest fails to bring results, the national and state federation offices are expected to lend aid, after they have received all the documents in the case and are convinced that action is warranted.

In all this action, the Federation booklet points out, there should be no thought of women vs. men.

"It is well for us to remember that discriminations against women are not made solely by men," the writer states. "Many women are unfair in this matter also. In carrying through the Federation's policy to eliminate discriminations based on sex, clubs can perform no better service than to see that the women within their ranks recognize the ability and special talents of each other and unite in honoring the meritorious achievements of all women."

Through the efforts of its own member clubs, the federation is undertaking to remove another form of discrimination, that against girls as compared to boys in vocational training and guidance.

Reporting for the vocational advisory committee of the federation, Miss Mary Stewart, chairman, said:

Vocational Guidance

"Our committee suggests that the 1500 clubs in the National Federation urge their states and towns to provide proper vocational education facilities and to give as much attention to suitable courses for girls and women as for boys and men."

This committee is equally concerned about providing opportunities for boys and men. however, in communities which offer little or nothing along this line.

"We recommend," Miss Stewart continued, "that our clubs recognize their great responsibility for keeping up the morale among unemployed young people, and those who have not been able to find work at all after leaving school.

"If there is no vocational program in a community, the club should take the initiative in demanding one."

The committee which Miss Stewart represented has recently been made a permanent one of the organization, with six guidance experts as members. Three of these are from within the federation, three from without.

Ridder Named Head Of Welfare Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17—The new state board of social welfare, authorized by the 1936 legislature, was named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today It will be headed by Victor F. Ridder, New York City publisher and until recently head of the Works Progress Administration there.

Other members of the board are Allen Wardwell of New York City, vice-chairman; Mrs. Agnes G. Fitzgerald of Albany; Mrs. Mary K. Simkovich, T. Arnold Hill, Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Charles H. Johnson, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, all of New York City; Dr. F. B. Trudeau of Saranac Lake; J. F. S. Meacham of Syracuse; Paul S. Livermore of Ithaca; Mrs. Lillie B. Werner of Rochester; Charles S. Desmond of Buffalo; Dr. J. Richard Kervin of Brooklyn and Lawrence S. Greenbaum of New York City.

All save Mr. Wardwell, Mr. Schoellkopf, Dr. Lowenstein, Mr. Hill and Mr. Greenbaum were members of the old board.

Soviets Forge Czech Link by New Railroad

Strategic Line Planned Through Bessarabia At Big Cost

Berlin Concerned

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 17 (AP)—a source close to the Government said today that the construction of a strategic railroad across the Roumanian province of Bessarabia, to connect Russia and Czechoslovakia, will begin at once.

Diplomats here said that the project was a high point in the foreign policy of Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's foreign minister, in his counter-offensive against the spread of the German influence in the Balkans.

It was indicated that military utility was the first consideration behind the railroad but that the line also was expected to fill a long-felt need for an efficient east-west commercial connection.

The construction is expected to occupy only one year. A loan from Czechoslovakia will finance the project.

Germans See Menace To Peace in Railroad

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Officials of the German Foreign Office were represented today as aroused over reports that Czechoslovakia was helping Roumania finance a strategic railroad to connect Soviet Russia with Czechoslovakia.

The Foreign Office organ, Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, bluntly accused the Prague Government of following "alarming and disturbing" tactics likely to menace the peace.

Czechs Make Guarantee For $8,200,000 Supplies

VIENNA, July 17 (AP)—The Czech Government was reported today to have guaranteed Czechoslovakian industries payment for armament deliveries to Roumania totalling 200,000,000 crowns ($8,200,000).

The guarantee was given by the Government, it was said, to assist her Roumanian ally in building up defenses.

Another 90,000,000 crowns $3,690,000) owed by Roumania to Czechoslovakia(was reported to have been converted into a long term loan.

Newspapers in Vienna, commenting on the financial transactions, said the money would be used for building a railway or highway across Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

France Wants Small Powers In Peace Talk

Preliminary Parley Called at London for Britain, Belgium and France

Big Parley Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 17—It is now announced that the preliminary Locarno Conference will be held at London instead of Brussels. The object of the meeting, which it is expected Premier Léon Blum of France will attend, will be to pave the way for a wider conference at Brussels, for which September is mentioned as the probable date.

It is understood that Britain still adheres to the original idea that the subsequent Brussels meeting should be confined to the five Locarno powers — Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy. France would prefer much wider discussions, in which Soviet Russia and the Little Entente would participate. Italy leans toward the French thesis and there is reason to believe that Germany hopes Britain will not agree.

For General Peace Parley

The preparation of a general European peace conference should be the aim of the Anglo-Franco-Belgium meeting which it is now officially stated will be held at London next week. Such a program is being urged in diplomatic circles here.

Instead of preliminary talks leading to a conference of the five Locarno Powers, the London conversations, if this thesis is definitely adopted by the Government, will become a point of departure for an attempt by France to obtain a wide accord consolidating the territorial "status quo" in Eastern as well as Western Europe.

Talks to Be Preliminary

The French Government has no objection, it is indicated, to the British reservation that the talks must be purely preliminary, leaving untouched the essential question of the Rhineland fortifications and the obligation of Britain's letter promising mutual operative general staff arrangements with France.

Must Halt New Bloc

What France wants mostly at the moment is to prevent a crystallizing of the Italo-German bloc even under the form of a five- or six-power pact, which would add Poland or Russia or both to the original combination. In any such pact which Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy is expected to propose before long, France fears she would end by being virtually isolated.

The democratic Popular Front Cabinet is opposed to any pact of big Powers which would exclude the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente.

Only First Stage

Thus, even if the French Government finally accepts the British view that the London talks ought to prepare the way for a later meeting including Germany and Italy, it can be stated with certainty that such a five-power conference—of France, Britain, Belgium, Italy and Germany—would be considered by France as simply a first stage in the convocation of a larger European conference assembling the smaller states as well as the big powers.

Dehorned Cars Give Quietude To Tasmanians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas. — Some months have now elapsed since the Government enacted regulations prohibiting the use of the motorcar horn in the cities of Hobart and Launceston.

The regulation has had two effects. The motorist no longer can blow his horn, drive at a high speed and expect pedestrians to scurry out of the way. On the other hand, the pedestrian has learned to look out for cars and get out of harm's way, no longer relying on a warning horn.

Visitors from mainland cities who are accustomed to the noise of warning motor horns can scarcely realize that it is possible to do without them. A motorist may use the horn in case of emergency, but is liable to prosecution if he offends needlessly.

Fisher Says Debt Eased Depression

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Going into debt, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale said here yesterday, has brought the United States "three fourths of the way out of the depression."

In a speech at Buffalo State Teachers College, he said, "The United States deficit is large and I am sorry, but going into debt has brought us three fourths of the way ou' of the depression. It has returned $6,000,000,000 to the bank checking deposits of the $8,000,000,000 loss. That's where we stand, three fourths of the way out of the depression."

He suggested a 100 per cent banking reserve for all checking deposits to stabilize credit and a managed currency based on "an amalgam of all things we carry in our market basket," instead of a return to the gold standard.

Budgeteer

© Harris & Ewing

L. Raymond McCarl

Retired Comptroller General of the United States, Confers With Gov. Alfred M. Landon in Topeka

Landon Holds Budget Parley With McCarl

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17—Two great budgeteers of this decade of frenzied finance were in conference here this week end: Gov. Alfred M. Landon, who by virtue of binding state laws, federal funds and his own management, balanced the Kansas budget, and J. Raymond McCarl, retired Comptroller General of the United States, who has pruned away hundreds of millions of dollars of unauthorized federal expenditures.

Mr. McCarl, who was once or twice mentioned as a possible Republican presidential nominee doubtless knows more about the inside operations of the federal governmental machine than any other man. For a decade and a half, he sat at the most strategic of all positions, the comptroller general's office, watching, with a corps of trained lawyers, every single itemized expenditure that any governmental department made. Latterly,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Arms Nationalized By French Chamber As Model for World

Old Banque de France Overthrown by Left as Reactionary

Regencies Inherited Among 200 Families

Much time-worn tradition goes down in France with the transformation of the Bank of France into a state institution, voted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The story of how the new Popular Front Government made its attack on the stronghold of the powerful "200" who were popularly regarded as ruling the destinies of the bank is told in the following article.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Bank of France is the latest central bank to be deposed as a private institution independent of the State. For all practical purposes the old Banque has disappeared. In its place will rise a more or less state institution which, though peculiarly French in its organization, is indistinguishable from the Reichsbank in Germany as a Government appendage.

The old Banque was a kind of Maginot line which seemed too powerful to be dislodged. Ministries came and went, but the Banque went on forever. So it had been for 133 years, with the persons in control inheriting their places on the Board of Regents.

Interlocking

The Regents buttressed their power by their outside affiliations with business and commerce. It is said that they held 150 seats in 95 corporations representing 60 per cent of the industrial output of France. To the political Leftists in France, the Regents thus "owned" France, making their political influence felt in the Banque of France.

It was no empty *mot* of Francis Delaisi to call the Banque "France's House of Lords." The Regents happened to belong to the old nobility. After the Revolution the nobles were deprived of their feudal privileges. Public life seemed forever closed to them. For the revolutionary spirit was expressed in universal sufirage, and the people turned to the bourgeoisie, rather than to the nobles, for their rulers. The tradition persisted long after the Revolution had been forgotten. The nobles, however, found a refuge of power on the directorate of the Banque.

Napoleon Started It

Ironically enough, this opportunity was provided for them by Napoleon, foe of the "ancient régime."

The code setting up the Banque which has just been "transformed" or "harmonized" was signed in 1803. In that code it was decreed that:

1. The totality of the shareholders on the Bank of France will be represented by 200 men who, gathered together, will form the General Assembly of the Bank.

2. The 200 shareholders com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Expropriation of Main Factories and Control of Others Planned

Rushed to Senate For Final Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 17—By an overwhelming vote of 484 to 85, the French Chamber of Deputies today passed the Popular Front Government's project for the nationalization of the armament industries.

Emphasizing the "moral importance" of the measure, Edouard Daladier, National Defense Minister, expressed the hope that it will serve as an example for other countries. He announced that the French project will be submitted to the League Assembly in September as a model on which the general control of manufacture and commerce of war material could be built.

Will Be Rushed in Senate

Like the reform of the Bank of France, which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by the vote of 430 to 111, nationalization of arms manufacture was one of the most important points in the electoral program of the Popular Front. Both are now to be pushed through the Senate before the summer vacations begin.

The arms bill provides for complete or partial expropriation of the principal factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of arms, and for strict control over those firms. Actual nationalization is to be accomplished by governmental decree, the choice of firms being left to the Cabinet. The cost to the state is estimated at about 1,000,000,000 francs, about $160,000,000.

"War Material"

"War material" is defined for the purposes of the project as firearms of all sorts and their munitions, and vehicles or engines which use them or carry them into battle. Thus, guns and ammunition of all kinds and sizes are included, as well as airplanes, tanks and armored cars.

In the navy the project applies to the arming of a ship but not necessarily to the construction of hull. The provision is made by which gas mask factories can be nationalized as well, if that is considered necessary.

Today's debate centered mainly about the admittedly scandalous prices paid by the State for war material. One typical instance cited was the Government contract with Brandt, the big munition maker, by which the manufacturer was able to collect from the State an indemnity of 80,000,000 francs, without having furnished anything to the state.

To End Abuses

M. Daladier declared that the nationalization of arms would do away with these abuses. Firms which are not nationalized, he said, are to be compelled to obtain a revocable license from the Government. No manufacture of arms by foreign-owned firms in France is be permitted and no purchases of war material by foreign buyers will be allowed without the special consent of the Government. Complete publicity is to be given to all accounts, as well as the profits of all armament firms, whether state owned or private, he promised.

Concerning airplanes Pierre Cot, Minister of Air, announced that a state monopoly would be established including all manufacture in large numbers of airplanes, but that almost complete liberty would be left to the various factories for development of new models.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, July 17

Far East—Bristles With Increased Arms Programs

The Far East Bristles With Armament Plans as a new five-year naval program is presented to the Japanese Cabinet, closely following a similar 12-year armament schedule offered for the army this week—and China, racked by internal strife, continues to import American and Japanese military airplanes.

Japan's new navy plans, as reported by the Associated Press, include a program to cost approximately $580,000,000. The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri predicts that increased naval appropriations for 1937-38 will total between $185,500,000 and $203,000,000, as against $135,000,000 for 1936-37.

The 12-year army program, presented earlier this week, asked about $882,000,000 for the first six years, despite the warning by Premier Koki Hirota for all departments to exercise economy in their budget estimates.

Across in China, at Hong Kong, the Southern Chinese Government —its strength seriously impaired by defections of leaders—was reported by the Associated Press as negotiating for Japanese support. Elsewhere in China troop movements by the Central and Southern governments are indicative of growing tension.

Far Eastern Spies

Rumors of impending military action in China and increased armament plans in Japan bring spy stories with strings attached from the Far East.

At Seoul, Korea, the Japanese military headquarters reports the arrest of a Chinese Consul on the charges of "military espionage."

In Tokyo there is quiet talk about the arrest and conviction in the United States of Harry Thomas Thompson for having given naval information to a Japanese officer, and the recent arrest of John S. Farnsworth, former United States Navy officer, on the same charge. But officially, Tokyo has refused to say anything and only one newspaper has briefly mentioned the Thompson case. Others have refrained because of "official advice."

Tokyo—Seeks Normalcy—Lifts Martial Law

Since the military uprising in February, martial law has been in effect in Tokyo. Now it is lifted following the example made of "uprisers" by the conviction and execution of the officers and leaders of the February assassinations.

French Strikes—Dispute at Havre Ended

A strike of sailors aboard four freighters at Havre ends as shipowners grant sailors' demands for ventilated crew quarters on ships plying tropical waters, reports the Associated Press.

Up in Paris, butcher boys and employees of three tobacco warehouses quit work demanding application of the new social and labor laws.

Officials announced government arbitration machinery effected evacuation of 91 places of business yesterday, although 5000 strikers

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Vast Playground Planned by TVA For Big Norris Dam Area

NORRIS, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—The 34,000-acre lake behind Norris Dam in northeastern Tennessee and the mountain wilderness around it are being turned into a vast playground by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Two parks of several thousand acres each along the lakeshore in one month drew nearly 10,000 persons for boating, swimming, hiking, horseback riding and camping.

More than 30 privately owned power boats are plying the lake, which stretches 70 miles up the Clinch and Powell river valleys, and spreads fingerlike into hundreds of tree-lined coves.

Plans for making Norris Lake a "fisherman's paradise" also are underway. In a couple of years the immense body of water will be fully stocked with bass, bream and other fish.

The two parks—Norris and Big Ridge—are several miles above the dam. They were developed by the TVA, the National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the area.

About 100 acres of the 3500-acre Big Ridge Park have been developed as a concentrated recreational area.

Cabins, which rent for $14 to $20 a week, a recreational lodge, and picnic grounds are features of the park.

Norris Park, containing 3887 acres, skirts Norris Lake about three miles. It has a stable of riding horses. A rugged section is to be stocked with deer, wild turkey and quail.

Education Called Best Lever To Raise Standard of Living; Need for Self-Help Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Higher standards of living for residents of backward and impoverished areas of the South are most likely to come about through teaching people how to improve materials already at hand, Dr. William James Hutchins, president of Berea College, emphasized today in describing social improvement projects which, he said, might be carried on at very little expense in almost any rural community.

"We are inclined often to think that fine buildings, elaborate faculties and a million dollars are necessary to accomplish anything worthwhile toward bettering the lot of those who are in a poor position to help themselves," Dr. Hutchins continued. "That isn't true, as Berea College and institutions with similar ideals have shown.

Raising Level of Character

"What has been needed most is more important than economics—it is a higher purpose and better ideal on the part of those served. This level of character enables people to rise, to take advantage of available opportunities for self-improvement.

"The shacks and slatternly cabins of our mountain districts are not so much the result of economic necessity as they are of ignorance and apathy. Better buildings and surroundings could be produced for little more effort or expense."

Education and "the contagion of example and influence" can be depended upon to correct undesirable living conditions, Dr. Hutchins added, stressing that almost any community in the South has a group of men and women who could cooperatively serve others by carrying on informal projects.

Social Projects

One attempt at social improvement by Berea College was the adoption of orphan babies and the opening of practice homes into which girls and women could learn to care for the children, obtaining meanwhile a knowledge of proper child care, Dr. Hutchins saw no reason why such projects could not be adopted by many communities.

"To illustrate what can be done in home improvement, we have brought a mountain family's cabin down to the campus at Berea and are building a new cabin beside it in contrast," he continued. "We expect to have this model cabin completed at a cost of less than $650, excluding labor. I am confident that a good many changes can be made without much expense.

"On our own property is a house in whose front yard is a well, dug in 1860. It is probable that in the course of three quarters of a century the occupants of the house, in their journeys to and from the well, traveled more than 8000 miles. Last year a pump was placed in the house at a cost, excluding labor, of $16."

Impractical Projects

Dr. Hutchins characterized many federal relief projects under way in the South as impractical from the standpoint of expenditures. He stressed that far too much money was being spent on original investments than was justified by experience in working out problems of social improvement.

He emphasized that a vast number of southern homes of the poorer classes would benefit by projects entailing little investment, for example, by education in the use of subsistence gardens as a means of improving the family diet and releasing low-income families from the necessity of making cash expenditures for food. In connection with such a program, Berea College has placed great emphasis upon the canning and preservation of homegrown products, he added.

Poultry Raising

"I am impressed by the advantages which poultry offers to a family in the southern mountains, yet large numbers of homes have no chickens," Dr. Hutchins continued. "Through the college agricultural department we have been encouraging the interest of mountain people in caring for hens, and were happy to learn recently that the average egg production per hen in our vicinity had risen from 42 eggs a year to 52 eggs. A good flock of hens will help feed a mountain family, besides providing a cash crop."

Dr. Hutchins inferred that conditions responsible for the sharecroppers' economic plight and the lack of opportunity for southern young people could be greatly relieved through the missionary efforts of projects to improve things which the people concerned already have in their possession. He stressed that only through steady enlightenment and strengthening of character could permanent correction of economic evils occur.

Aiding Mountaineers

Speaking of the growth of handicraft industries in the South, he told a radio audience over Station WJZ last night that "efforts to improve the economic conditions of the southern mountaineers has been a natural development of the earlier efforts to do something constructive for the children of these communities."

"In educating the children, the socially-minded people of the South became interested in the children's parents and in doing everything possible for them. Since the parents already showed much skill in handicrafts, it was natural that efforts to help them financially should follow along these lines."

Three purposes are behind handicraft work in the South, he added, emphasizing that the first was to bring money into isolated communities by producing saleable products. The preservation of skills and the encouragement of artistic interests among the population also were important, he said.

New Train as Well as Auto Models Capture the Eye

© Harris & Ewing

Train Travel Grows More and More Attractive

Upper—Showing Added Width of Baltimore & Ohio Coach and New Seating Arrangement. Bottom—Diner on B. & O.'s New Speedster, the Abraham Lincoln, Has a Lunch Counter as Well as Tables. Inset—Harry G. Taylor, Chairman, Western Association of Railway Executives.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

still occupy establishments in the Paris region and about 10,000 more are striking in the northern section of the country.

Mexico—Looks to Cardenas to End Strike

Four million Mexicans look to President Cardenas to end a strike of electric power company workers and restore electric light service as a board of conciliation met to consider the strike's legality.

President Cardenas, according to the Associated Press, was understood to have interrupted a tour in the north to fly to the capital, where he would use his personal influence to end the walkout which last night darkened the Federal District and parts of five adjacent states.

The Federal Labor Department has before it a demand the strike be declared "nonexistent" and the employees ordered to return to their jobs. This was the action taken to end the recent rail strike. Authoritative sources estimated 3200 shops and factories were closed, with 60,000 workers idle as a result of the power shutdown.

Soldiers were called to aid police in guarding the six plants of the Mexican Power and Light Company because of fear of looting and sabotage in the darkened area. An estimated 500,000 residents were forced to use candles or lamps, while 100,000 housewives who usually cook with electricity had to resort to oil or charcoal stoves.

Relief—Load Eased in New Jersey

Relief for the Relievers.

Local poormasters of New Jersey — who have been struggling to carry efficiently the unemployment-relief loads in their sectors placed on them when New Jersey became the first State to turn relief back to its municipalities—received a $6,000,000 windfall today, says the Associated Press.

This money came as the first state-aid in nearly four months. It is said to have solved the local officials' relief problem, with the exception of $4,500,000, until the end of 1936, which is pointed out as a considerable item. The $6,000,000 financial boost came from a $15,000,000 inheritance tax paid by the John T. Dorrance estate after a long legal battle.

Sultan—Proclaimed in Philippines

A new Sultan for Sulu.

Rajah Muda, who threatened to fight for the Sultanate of Sulu, is proclaimed spiritual chief of the Moro tribes, reports the Associated Press from Manila, P. I.

Muda's threats to fight for the throne, left open by the recent passing of Sultan Jamalu'l Kiram, had been countered by the declaration of Princess Dayang that she would prevent the selection of a Sultan at any cost. She has been acting as Sultana. Still opposed to the proclamation elevating Muda, Princess Dayang has left for Manila in protest.

Detective Ace—Quits U. S. Service

Louis Russell Glavis, Ace Investigator, again has quit the Department of the Interior, according to the Associated Press. Removed 25 years ago by President Taft after a departmental feud developed over his uncovering of irregularities in Alaskan coal lands. Mr. Glavis was restored in 1933 by Secretary Harold L. Ickes as the Interior Department's chief investigator.

Secretary Ickes announced Mr. Glavis' resignation. Although friends of long standing, it had been reported that the Secretary and Mr. Glavis had been in disagreement over certain policies.

Mr. Glavis has accepted a post at a reduced salary as investigator for the Senate campaign expenditures investigating committee, headed by Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut. Some years ago, Mr. Glavis served as attorney and special investigator for the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

Attack on King—McMahon Gives His Story

George Andrew McMahon, whose loaded revolver menaced King Edward VIII yesterday, said today, according to an Associated Press copyrighted dispatch, that the weapon was not knocked from his hand in the struggle on Constitution Hill, but that he deliberately threw it into the street near the King as His Majesty rode by.

This version was received from an authoritative source who said the Irishman told police he never had the last intention of shooting the King. In an effort to get a clear account of the incident, Scotland Yard sent out a call for volunteer witnesses. Scores of spectators responded, streaming in to be interviewed by police officials.

Recreation For All Provided by Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor,

DENVER, Colo.—Denver wants its citizens to play, and as a result a gigantic park system as been built.

Within the city limits are 35 parks, 25 directed playgrounds, over 100 tennis courts and seven golf courses, while adjacent is a mountain park system comprising nearly 12,000 acres.

Through a boulevard system connecting the 26 mountain parks it is possible to reach the summit of Mt. Evans, 14,260 feet above sea level peak, by the highest automobile road in the world in less than three hours from Denver.

A 30-minute auto trip will take one into the heart of the city's mountain parks where are offered all the conveniences of a modern home. For this reason thousands of persons have built their year-round homes in the mountains.

Horses Now 'Fill Up' At Gasoline Stations

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—The gasoline industry has gone "softie" toward its one-time competitor, the horse. At 600 northern Illinois gasoline stations, horses will be regular and welcome visitors this summer.

As a result of a conference between George A. H. Scott, secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, and oil company officials the horses now are privileged to stroll up to the stations any time and receive a bucket of cool, fresh water on the house.

There are no restrictions so far as the drinks are concerned. Thoroughbred saddle horses, not-so-thoroughly bred work horses, and just plain plugs are on an equal footing.

Officials said the service was provided because more extensive drinking facilities were needed in Chicago. In the metropolitan area, Mr. Scott pointed out, there are 3000 working horses and less than 25 watering troughs.

Dried Fruit for World

California ships dried fruit to 60 foreign countries.

Railway Revenue Rise Starts Boom For All Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Railroad Week this year blew in—and it did just that, for thousands of locomotive whistles throughout the western half of the nation opened full blast for several minutes to provide a noisy and appropriate heralding of the event last Monday—at a time when public attention was being directed not only to the improved services the railroads are offering, but to the significant part this great industry plays in the economic life of the nation aside from transportation itself.

For example, the railroads of the country have spent, during the first six months of this year, over $450,- industries for supplies and equipment, was 60 per cent more than the amount spent during the first half of 1935, according to Railway Age. In this total was $249,916,000 for material received from manufacturers, $71,340,000 for cars and locomotives, and $131,603,000 for coal and fuel oil.

Flood of Orders Released

"The railroads," says Railway Age, "strengthened by better earnings, have been exerting a powerful influence toward the restoration of employment by turning loose the largest flood of orders for supplies in any equal period in five years, and by releasing more orders for equipment in six months than were placed in any 12-month period in six years. These orders are being financed entirely out of earnings and show no signs of a let-up."

Even though the public is more than ever conscious of the need to eliminate the disagreeable soot accompanying operation of the conventional type of locomotive, due to the advent of the Diesel-electric trains, it is seen that the increasingly dense clouds of smoke along railroad rights of way mean more smoke from factory chimneys and more wages in workers' pockets.

Revenue Climbs Higher

Prospects for a continued upward trend in rail earnings, which mean a continuation and even an acceleration of railroad buying from industry, are seen in current reports of jumps in passenger revenue, and the consistency with which freight car loadings, week after week, keep at record high levels.

Meanwhile the activities of Railroad Week center attention on some of the dramatic angles associated with the passenger end of the business. Following the chorus of lusty blasts which opened the ceremonies, Miss Marybeth McGurk of Chicago, representing the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway was chosen as "Queen of Queens" of western railroads, and with her court was crowned and duly feted at luncheons, banquets, and dances. On the program also were train crier's contest at Wrigley Field, a handcar derby through the "loop" district, and a huge parade including some 15,000 railroad employees and 25 American Legion drum and bugle corps.

Veterans Entertained

Among other interesting activities carried on during the week in connection with the official program was a dinner given by the Illinois Central System to 82 I. C. veterans who have served the road for 50 years or more. Among the grizzled "hogheads" who attended was one who had as his fireman "way back" the immortal "Casey Jones."

Railroad Week comes at a time when such tangible efforts as the reduction in basic fares are being made to attract more trade and when almost every week another new fast, streamlined or de luxe train is announced. The Illinois Central has had its Diesel-motored, streamlined Green Diamond in service between Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., for some time and reports a marked increase in business. The Burlington has added to its Zephyr services, and the Union Pacific, in conjunction with the Northwestern, has put on a fast Diesel-motored, streamlined Pullman train to Los Angeles, a similar train to San Francisco, and another to Denver, Colo. The Chicago & Alton has its streamlined Abaham Lincoln running between here and St. Louis, and the Santa Fe has put on its luxurious, fast, Diesel-powered Super Chief to the Pacific coast.

The latest of these new trains is the Mercury, a luxurious, steam, streamlined coach train, which the New York Central is to run between Detroit and Cleveland, Ohio.

Rainbow Division Elects

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17 (AP)—Leland L. Whitney of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the Rainbow Division, World War Veterans, who closed their 18th annual reunion here July 15. Columbus, Ohio, was chosen for the 1937 reunion.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Southern Mountain Children Learn to Play Through Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—One hundred thousand books, tons of new and worn clothing and vast quantities of garden seed and food have been distributed in 30 counties of the southern mountain area by the Save the Children Fund since 1932, according to a four-year progress report issued by John R. Voris, president of the fund, today. The localities benefited are in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

"Established in 1932, the fund at present is concentrating its work upon child relief and welfare in isolated rural and mining districts of the Cumberlands," the report says. "The program was started in a single Kentucky county, but it has slowly and systematically expanded."

Vacation schools established in country communities this summer are helping to teach mountain children to play social games and sing, the report continues, stressing that few of the children knew anything about games until the fund directors arrived. It is expected that portions of the summer programs will be continued during the autumn and winter.

Help for 20,000 Children

"Recreational and character-building programs have been arranged for 20,000 children living in sections where there are no local charities," it says. "Besides this assistance, the fund endeavors to provide food, clothing, shoes and other welfare help. The organization attempts to provide one hot meal daily for every needy child in the area it serves."

Emphasizing that the mountain regions of the southern states were not alone in needing help for children, the report told of welfare work begun or in prospect in the United States and foreign countries.

"The southern California committee is undertaking a program of child relief and welfare similar to the southern mountain work of the organization in the Imperial Valley of California, where a pitiful situation exists today," it said.

"The depression has seen a trek of thousands of impoverished people into California. Ramshackle cars, crowded with ragged children, are the 'covered wagons' of modern times."

Hardships Are Many

The hardships, sufferings and lack of opportunity of thousands of children in these unsettled, homeless families is exceedingly great.

"We have made a survey of social and economic conditions in the coal districts of southern Illinois, and find a definite need for constructive work similar to that undertaken in the Cumberlands. An Illinois committee has been organized to consider methods of relieving the situation."

Under the direction of the New Jersey project committee, rehabilitation has been started in the "pine belt" of southern New Jersey, where an acute problem among children was said to exist. The work is under the supervision of Miss Isabelle C. Graves, superintendent of the Burlington Children's Home in Mount Holly.

Save the Children International Union, of Geneva, to which the American organization belongs, has begun projects or approved in Ethiopia, India and China, the report said. Contributions to the work in Ethiopia have helped establish canteens or feeding units in three strategic centers, according to the report.

Senator Murphy Killed In Automobile Crash

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 17 (AP)—United States Senator Louis Murphy of Iowa, was killed and his wife and two other persons were injured in an automobile accident near Bloomer, north of here, yesterday. Senator Murphy, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate in 1932. He was collector of internal revenue for Iowa from 1913 to 1920 and an income tax counselor for 11 years. He won the Democratic nomination for Senator in a field of five candidates in the 1932 June primaries and defeated Henry Field, Republican, and Smith W. Brookhart, Independent, in the general election.

As Senator he was a strong supporter of the national Administration's agricultural policies, and has been a leader of Democratic activities for Iowa. In Des Moines, Iowa, the Attorney General's office said today the vacancy caused by Senator Murphy's passing must be filled at the general election in November. He had two years yet to serve and his successor would be elected for that period.

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Treaty Text Shows Japan Conceded Customs to China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Behind the current Sino-Japanese squabbling over the responsibility for North China smuggling, which in a single month has cost China's Government nearly $3,000,000 in customs dues, there is a treaty structure, plus a background of official admissions on the Japanese side, which appears clearly to repose in China's own hands the privilege and responsibility of keeping the customs structure firm in North China and elsewhere.

The issue has, of course, been greatly complicated by creation of a "demilitarized zone" in North China as result of Sino-Japanese trouble, and by the subsequent erection of a Japanese-protected "East Hopei Autonomous Government" functioning in this zone where the Chinese are forbidden to exercise repressive force. The never-fully-published Tongku Protocol has been cited as reason for the Japanese position.

To clarify the technicalities of the situation, Japan's treaty obligations may be brought forth by quotation from the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and China in July of 1898.

China's Right Admitted

Relevant articles follow:

"Article IX. The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan . . . ."

"Article V. . . . If any vessels should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China, or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government." (Apropos of this, one Japanese vessel seized near Tientsin for smuggling was held for payment of $100,000 Chinese currency, but finally released on a compromise payment of—$5000!)

"Article XVIII. The Chinese authorities at the several open ports shall adopt such means as they judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling."

No Modification of Rule

There seems to have been no modification of these articles and it is thus contended by such an authority as the well known British editor of Oriental Affairs magazine, H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., who is ordinarily inclined toward a sympathetic attitude on the Japanese position, that "the Japanese Government is under treaty obligations to China to insure the payment of legal customs duties by its nationals, and to abstain from interference with any reasonable measures the Chinese Government may take to exclude Japanese vessels from trading at places other than open ports, and engaging in smuggling. These obligations Tokyo is unlikely to deny. From the earliest days of foreign trade with China the foreign powers have recognized her right to confiscate contraband."

Premier Hirota is quoted as having declared to the British Ambassador in Tokyo that his Government "regarded the suppression of such (smuggling) activities as the task of the Nanking Government."

But restrictions imposed upon the Customs Preventive Service have frustrated such suppression efforts. Last September the Japanese authorities, according to the Customs Report for 1935, demanded that customs armed ships should cease operations within three miles of the "demilitarized zone" created by the Tongku Armistice Agreement of May 31, 1933.

There has been much talk of secret clauses but on June 2, Wang Ching-wei stated that "it is confined to military matters and touches upon no political issues"—though there has been open reference by the Japanese to an alleged promise that a commercial air service between Manchuria and North China was to be arranged.

It can hardly have been logically assumed by any interpretation that the presence of armed customs guards on the coast or the work of armed customs preventive craft in China's territorial waters could constitute a military menace in any sense, while on the other hand these clearly contributed to "the peace and order" of the area.

Antarctic Research Throws New Light On Whale Habitats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—When Discovery II sailed into Cape Town, back from the antarctic and her rescue of Lincoln Ellsworth, American explorer and his Canadian pilot, Capt. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, she bore no signs of her dash through the ice to the Bay of Whales. Her sides were spick and span.

The Discovery's research work was seriously interrupted by the rescue journey, but the trip to the Ross Sea resulted in findings which may throw more light on the habitats of whales in the antarctic.

Three Layers in Sea

The sea is divided into three layers. There is a cold top layer, an intermediate warm layer, and a bottom coldlayer. This warm layer has an important bearing on the food that whales like, but in the Ross Sea this layer was completely absent, it was learned, and yet whales were found there.

The Ross Sea has never before been oceanographically surveyed, said G. E. R. Deacon, the natural scientist of the expedition A submarine ridge, it has now been discovered, prevented the warm intermediate layer from getting into the sea. These conditions do not exist anywhere else in the antarctic so far as was known.

Nets Down 10,000 Feet

On the way across from Fremantle, the natural scientists on the ship did some deep-water work, letting nets down to a depth of 10,000 feet in order to ge. specimens of deep-water fish. These have been preserved and have been sent to the British Museum.

The Discovery, Mr. Deacon said, would spend the next antarctic summer in the other half of the antarctic, working south of the Falkland Islands.

Nations Queried On Size and Kind Of Food Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Under the chairmanship of Viscount Astor a committee to consider the economic and social aspects of nutrition has set to work.

The importance of the subject has recently been raised, and the argument made that the welfare of the people demands an adequate supply of cheap and, above all, nourishing foodstuffs.

Are present supplies properly chosen, rationally used, and fairly distributed? It is at least to throw some light on these questions that the League called into council a number of eminent technicians.

Governments Questioned

Governments have been asked to forward all relevant information on the problem of nutrition. A number of questions were put to them. They were asked to specify:

"(a) The practical measures taken by the central and the local authorities to ensure an improved dietary for various population groups such as: mothers and infants, school children, inmates of institutions, industrial workers and agricultural laborers, unemployed, persons in receipt of relief;

"(b) The work of private organizations (co-operative societies, employers' and workers' associations and the like) in the same field;

"(c) The means at the disposal of the public authorities for testing the prevailing level of nutrition, more especially with a view to ascertaining whether certain parts of the population are under-nourished;

Collection of Information

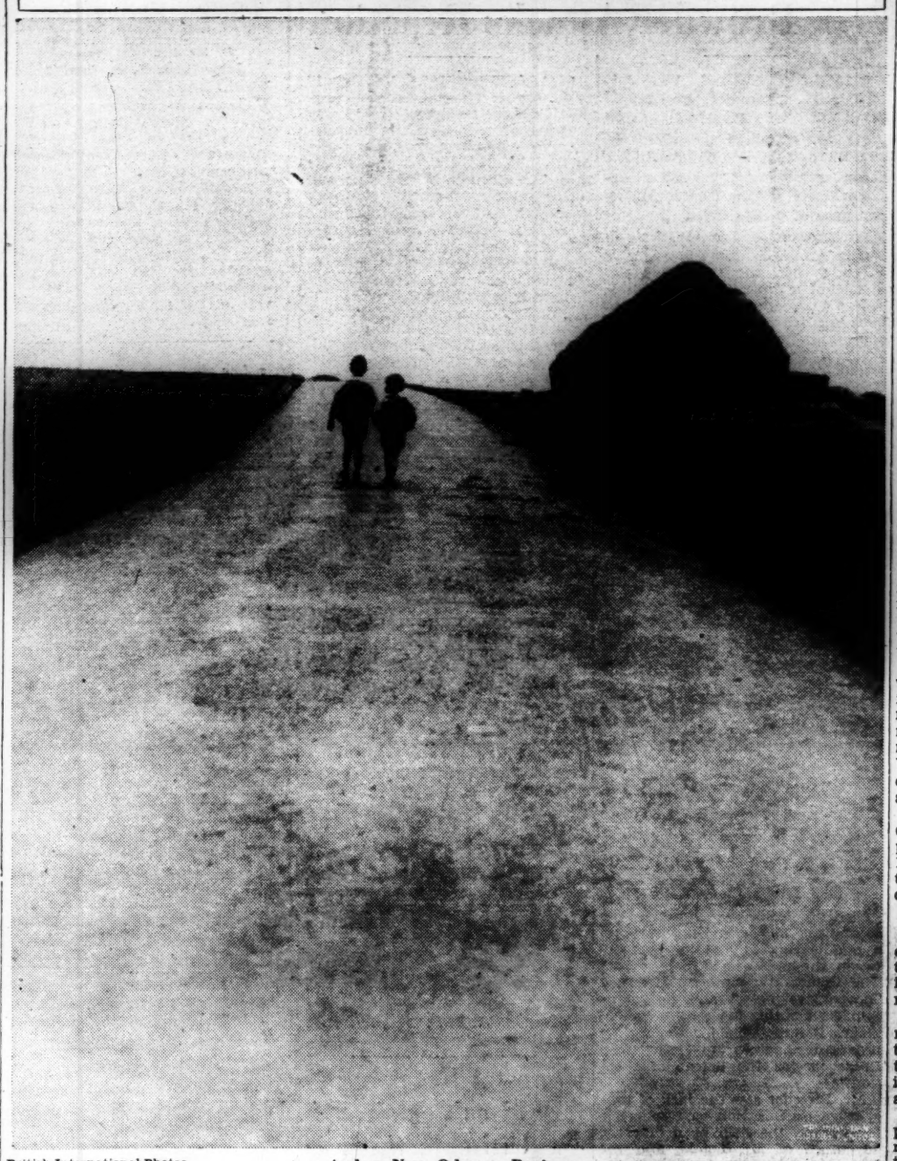
"(d) The methods employed for the collection of information on nutrition and the form in which such information is compiled (by occupational groups, income groups);

"(e) The dietary standards laid down for certain groups of persons whose food is provided by the public authorities—e. g. army, navy, employees and workmen, inmates of institutions.

"(f) Action taken by public authorities or private organizations to disseminate among the public a knowledge of rational nutrition."

On the basis of the inquiry now proceeding it is hoped to arrive at suitable conclusions which will be adopted by the Governments and which will be helpful in the guidance of private persons and families.

'Let's Walk Right Round the World!'



British International Photos

And a New Odyssey Begins

These Two Young Travelers Starting Forth on High Adventure Bent Have Everything in Their Favor—Including Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—These two young hikers are just starting out. And their story hasn't been written yet.

They just liked the look of the sky and the warmth of the day, so they set off, packs on backs, down the Road to Anywhere.

"We'll go to the wood, and then twice as far again," said the larger one.

"Oh," his small partner suggested, "let's go on and on and on and on and on, until we've got right round the world and back here."

Safe to say, this entrancing prospect was not fulfilled. By the time the wood had been reached it had probably been forgotten. After all, there's no place much better than a wood to rest in.

Sao Paulo Public Divided Into Camps By Art of Pianists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Within two weeks the public of this city has had the opportunity of hearing three pianists from abroad—Alfred Cortot, Ignaz Friedman and Alexander Brailowsky.

Cortot and Brailowsky first appeared under the auspices of the Sociedade de Cultura Artistica whose concerts were open only to members. In addition to the recitals by these pianists the society has sponsored symphonic performances under the direction of the German conductor, Ernst Mehlich, and concerts by solo artists, some local, some from outside.

Most of the serious musical events take place in the Theatro Municipal of São Paulo, which is a fairly large hall, standing in an open square near the center of the city, and near the Viaducto de Chá, and the gardens of the park with the unpronounceable name of Anhangabahú. It is beautifully furnished, and is decorated in excellent taste.

Police Come in Style

In recent times formal dress has been done away with by all who attend the concerts, save by the police, who come in gala uniforms trimmed with white leather belts and wear white spats over shiny patent leather shoes.

Despite the relatively high prices in milreis, though small in dollars, the Theatro Municipal is generally filled to capacity at all these events. The price of the orchestra seats for the public concerts of Cortot and Brailowsky was 25 milreis, at the present exchange about $1.40. The house seats 1800 persons.

By a curious coincidence all three of the pianists appearing in a two-week period included in their programs Schumann's "Carnaval." This provided the audiences with both the opportunity and the temptation to compare the artists as to technique and interpretation.

It became clear, however, that the Brazilian listeners develop strong loyalties, and that in this regard they could be divided into three groups. There were those who thought only Cortot could do the "Carnaval" properly, those who gave the palm to Friedman and those again who think there is no pianist comparable to Brailowsky.

Gomes Centenary

This year Brazil, and particularly the state of São Paulo, is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Carlos Gomes, who was born in the city of Campinas near here. Gomes is perhaps the greatest composer Brazil has produced. His operas "Il Guarani," "Lo Schiavo" and others done in the style of the Italian school of Verdi, are well known in Europe and especially in Italy. The overture to "Il Guarani" is often played by symphony orchestras in the United States and is, perhaps, his only bit of his work that is known generally.

It is being planned to revive three of his operas in the forthcoming opera season, which begins in July. Argentina and other countries are participating in this celebration too. Many musical events in this city and in Rio de Janeiro have been arranged with the centenary of Gomes in mind.

These notes on the music in São Paulo must make reference also to the music which is being radiocast. In general, most of the stations rely on discs or records, and though one or two of the São Paulo centers arranges whole evenings devoted to symphonic works, or to the radiocasts of recorded whole operas, the majority seem to prefer light popular music and jazz. Many local artists are called upon on occasion, but the relative scarcity of good performers turns the radiocasters to the records.

In Rio de Janeiro at the station which belongs to the newspaper, O Jornal do Brazil, there is a large studio symphony orchestra of real merit. This station, it is said, offers only the best and refuses to radiocast popular selections, whether Brazilian or not. It has also a chorus and many excellent soloists who on stated occasions put on whole operas or acts from music dramas.

CCC Boy's Valor Wins U. S. Government Award

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 17 (AP)—Two tributes to his heroism are held by Melvin R. Sanders, 21-year-old CCC camp enrolee from Ilasto, Mo.

One was the certificate of valor, highest award made by the United States Government to a civilian, and the other was a watch, presented by his comrades.

Last February Sanders risked his life in a vain effort to save the life of Leonard A. Bugby, a camp mate, who became enveloped in flaming gasoline. In March he seized a loaded gun from the hand of a youth who allegedly was about to fire on another enrollee.

Reformed Spelling Pushed in Britain In Renewed Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A movement of spelling reform designed to enable the 200,000,000 English-speaking people of the world to write their own language as simply as is practicable, has been revived here with the backing of some of the highest British educational authorities.

Lord Baden Powell, head of the Scout Movement throughout the world, Sir Michael Sadler, father of Oxford University Extension, Prof. G. Gilbert Murray, chairman of the League of Nations Union, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who represents the English universities in the British Parliament, are among the signatories of a statement now in circulation explaining the objects aimed at.

Means Two Languages

This statement makes certain striking allegations. At present, it says, all users of English have to learn two languages—namely one for writing and another for speaking—when one would suffice. A year is lost, the promoters say, and many millions sterling are wasted annually on this account, in the education of English-speaking children.

The movement thus revives one which three years ago found support in Britain from 900 university representatives, 237 members of Parliament, 20 bishops, 30 heads of great municipalities, also the National Union of Teachers and numerous chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and other social organizations.

The attitude of the British Government on that occasion was explained in a letter dated May 31, 1933, addressed by Lord Halifax, then Minister for Education, to one of the promoters.

Saw Lack of Unanimity

In this letter Lord Halifax declined to commit the Government to action of any kind, his reason being that there was no unanimity regarding it.

No further official pronouncement has since been made, and there is reason to understand that the consideration which prevailed in 1933 is still regarded in Whitehall as important.

On the other hand the body of public opinion behind the movement has grown. Uniform success, too, of cumulative spelling reform in Germany where it has long been operating, encourages optimism among those who desire to see similar action in Britain.

Labor Board Restrained In Akron Tire Dispute

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board was restrained today by Justice Oscar R. Luhring of District Court from conducting a scheduled hearing at Akron, Ohio, Tuesday, on an unfair labor practices complaint against the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Hearing on a company petition for a permanent injunction against the board was set for next Monday.

In issuing the temporary restraining order, Justice Luhring said it appeared that the proposed board hearing would "disrupt" employment contracts between the company and its employees and would cause "strife and contention," detrimental to operation of the company's plants at Akron.

New Jersey Turns $6,000,000 Over To Municipal Relief

TRENTON, N. J., July 17 (AP)—New Jersey, under the nation's eye as the first state to turn unemployment relief back to the local poormasters, came to the aid of the municipalities today with a $6,000,000 windfall.

It was the first state aid since mid-April and left the 448 local administrations with the problem of raising an additional $4,500,000 for the rest of 1936.

State and local officials are agreed that $10,500,000 must be spent for relief in the next six months, representing an average of more than $1 a citizen in addition to the state grant.

Inheritance Tax

The $6,000,000 with which New Jersey will aid the cities, boroughs, and townships was allotted from an unexpected $15,000,000 plum—the inheritance tax paid by the John T. Dorrance estate after long litigation.

Whether the municipalities can and are spending enough to care properly for the needy has become a hotly debated, partly political, issue.

Relief rolls have taken sharp drops in many communities outside Essex (Newark) County, the most populous in the State. In Hackensack, for example, there were 1012 relief clients when the State turned back the relief administration on April 16. On July 1 there were 384.

Chislers Eliminated

Poormasters in many communities pointed to the elimination of "chislers" and undeserving recipients of relief. The State League of Municipalities on the other hand, attributed almost the entire decrease in the number of clients to seasonal factors.

Economics, likewise, are the subject of debate. Much of it has been forced — Atlantic City, among the larger communities, has not even been able to pay its relief workers. But for every economy cited by supporters of state relief administration, the backers of municipal control present an example of decreased administrative costs, labor obtained in return for grants and other gains.

The sales tax lasted but four months in 1935 before it was repealed because of its unpopuularity. Federal aid stopped entirely last November and the State carried on by diversion and borrowing from other state funds while the Legislature fought over how to replace the revenue lost with the sales tax repeal. One faction demanded new levies; another, economies.

Finally both factions united to return the relief problem to the municipalities and the five-year-old state relief administration passed out of existence.

Yale Appoints Saxon

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The selection of Prof. O. Glenn Saxon of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, as a delegate to the third World Power Conference, was announced yesterday by the American National Committee. The conference will be held in Washington from Sept. 7 to 12.

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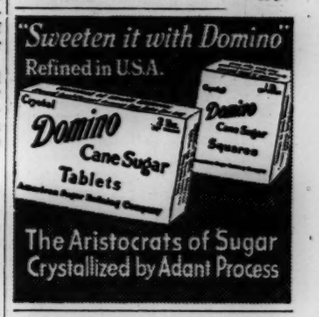

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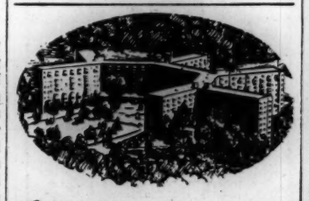

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Survey of Townsend Plan Finds It Basically Wrong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Combined yields of transactions taxes proposed under the McGroarty bill to finance the Townsend pension plan would have amounted to only $3,700,000,000 in 1934, or about enough to pay $30 a month, instead of $200, to all persons more than 60 years of age, the committee on old-age security of the Twentieth Century Fund, estimates in a brochure, entitled "The Townsend Crusade," being distributed here.

In this 93-page booklet, the committee suggests that leaders of the Townsend movement have failed to deal frankly with their followers regarding changes in the pension plan which would reduce benefits from the $200 a month first proposed by Dr. F. E. Townsend to a pro rata distribution of receipts from the 2 per cent tax on transactions.

"The modification of the McGroarty bill and the knowledge that the plan could not be launched with immediate $200 pensions for all persons of 60 or over is not stressed in the organization of new clubs," the brochure says.

Few Know the Difference

"Many of the Townsend followers are completely unaware of the difference between the $200 pension plan as originally proposed and the revised McGroarty bill. The original petition . . . has never been altered and is still widely used.

"The $200-a-month figure still is prominent in all the Townsend literature, and much of the political force of the movement still lies in the idea that the plan will work as Dr. Townsend conceived it."

Stressing that estimates of tax revenue made by Dr. Townsend's statisticians were overoptimistic, the committee emphasized that at the level of business activity existing in 1934, the transactions tax would need to be increased from 2 per cent to about 12 per cent to yield enough to pay $200 pensions, reducing all wages and salaries by about one eighth and spelling "tragedy for the majority of American families."

Paints Gloomy Picture

"The tragedy would be intensified by the increase in the cost of living, probably by one third to one half," the brochure continues. "Thus through decreased wages and higher prices, the standard of life of the masses would sink nearly a third. A further result would be to drive many enterprises into bankruptcy, causing unemployment and heavy losses to investors. Such considerations would lead to rejection of the plan as soon as its implications were understood."

Application of the 2 per cent tax would make the consumer pay from 5 to 7 per cent more for most articles than he pays at present, the committee estimates, adding that if the tax of 12 per cent necessary to raise pensions to $200 a month were applied, then prices of most goods would increase 30 or 40 per cent, and perhaps even more.

Sees No Business Stimulous

Attacking what it called "the myth of velocity," the committee denies that the "revolving" feature of the Townsend Plan, which demands enforced spending, would stimulate business activity much beyond existing levels. Necessity requires that practically all money received by American families at present be spent within the same month, it indicates, questioning the opinion that it could be spent any faster if in the hands of older persons.

"The only way that a pensions plan could increase the velocity of money turnover would be by paying the pensions in fiat money," the report says. "The Townsend Plan as it stands would increase the velocity of turnover only if the general public, believing the plan would lead to monetary inflation, reacted as though monetary inflation already had begun.

Basic Idea Declared Wrong

"Throughout the Townsend philosophy, as well as in other similar schemes for increasing welfare by speeding up the turnover of money, runs the thread of a fundamental misconception regarding the relation between the velocity of the circulation of money, the creation of purchasing power and the distribution of goods and services.

"They fail to recognize that the real purchasing power of the community is the sum total of the goods and services produced, and that the velocity of turn-over of goods and services is a mere reflection and in no sense a cause of business prosperity and activity. The nation as a whole cannot purchase and consume more than it is able to produce. Money's only significance is that it represents a command over goods and services and their exchange."

Huge Administration Cost

Administration costs alone would be well over $500,000,000 a year for the Townsend plan and might exceed $1,000,000,000, the committee believes. It suggested that an army of 400,000 investigators might be needed to supervise the spending of pension benefits.

"In exposing the fallacies of the Townsend Plan, the committee has no intention of implying that the crying need for economic security for the aged in the United States should not be met as far as is humanly possible within the limits of our economic system," the report continues.

"The Townsend illusions, however, are a sensational demonstration of the need for realistic thinking, as well as sympathetic statesmanship, in meeting this great issue. There must be a frank realization by the American public that an increase in present government assistance for the aged can be obtained in two ways and in these two ways only:

Two Logical Ways to Help

"1. An increase in the national income, which can only come from an increase in the production of goods and services.

"2. A further diversion to the aged of the income of the rest of the population.

"No rabbit-in-the-hat money can be created merely by the payment of government pensions—unless it be in the form of fiat money, which does not represent real purchasing power and which even the Townsend Pension plan condemns."

In spite of fallacies, the Townsend movement has been of great benefit in focusing public attention upon the need for old age security in the United States, the committee emphasized.

Man Waits 35 Years To Learn Ball Score

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 17 (AP)—J. Engene Mullin of Boston, finally has found out the score of a ball game he attended here 35 years ago.

It was in August of 1901 and Mr. Mullin's family was moving to Lowell, Mass. The game was in the middle of the tenth inning, the score tied, when Mr. Mullin's father arrived to take him bodily from the park, just in time to catch their train. Mr. Mullin never learned who won.

Yesterday he came back to Pawtucket to consult newspaper files. He found out his team lost in the twelfth inning, 9 to 7.

Thomas Dissects New Deal; Browder Attacks Reaction

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 17 (AP)—Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, called today for a united people's front against reaction, and designated the "growing movement" for a Farmer-Labor Party as "the specific American form of such a union.

Mr. Browder told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia that the "potential elements" of a force strong enough to defeat what he described as "the reactionary threat" are to be found in the trade union movement, the farmers' organizations, progressive Republicans and Democrats, and "the organizations grouped around the Socialists and Communists."

Need for Uplift

These groups agree, he said in his prepared address, "to the need of raising the living standards of the masses, building a powerful trade union movement, saving the farmers from ruin, extending social and labor legislation, balancing the budget at the expense of the rich."

Mr. Browder acknowledged a weakness in the lack of a Farmer-Labor Presidential ticket, and said, "We bring forward our own ticket to advance and strengthen the Farmer-Labor Party—the broadest possible people's front against reaction."

Explaining why Communists could not support either the Republican or Democratic candidates, Mr. Browder called Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, "the candidates of the camp of reaction behind a thin camouflage of Main Street liberalism."

More Complex Situation

Conceding the Democratic situation was "more complex," he said President Roosevelt "stands for capitalism" but is "striving to follow a middle course" and "wavers between the pressure of both sides." The Democratic platform strikes a "progressive note," and he maintained "it is this indecisiveness that makes it impossible for the serious progressive forces to rely upon Roosevelt for the defeat of reaction."

Mr. Browder saw the lack of progressive organization as responsible for leaving the field open "for the adventure of Mr. Lemke and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and their so-called Union Party." The Socialist Party, he said, has "refused effective participation in immediate political struggles," and "drifts toward sectarian isolation."

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 17 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, said today that President Roosevelt is "unquestionably more progressive, more alert to the human problems of his time than Mr. Landon, or the men and forces who made the highly synthetic candidate, and can break him."

But, the Socialist speaker added, "What I have said of Mr. Roosevelt certainly cannot be said of such of his associates as Vice-President Garner, Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, or Postmaster General Farley."

Not All to His Liking

Mr. Thomas spoke before a roundtable session of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Though finding the President more "progressive" than his Republican opponent, Mr. Thomas found certain phases of Democratic policy not to his liking.

"We quarrel," he said, speaking for his party, "with this Administration for the support its ambassadors to Cuba have given, in behalf of American financial interests, to reaction and tyranny in that island. To a considerable extent the results of the revolution against Machado have been frustrated with American help. We hope the Government—and certainly public opinion—will use influence against the ruthlessness of repression in Brazil."

Some of the Flaws

Among the "flaws" Mr. Thomas found in the Roosevelt record as a progessive were:

"The President's failure, as the great leader of his party, to put through such vital measures as the Pure Food and Drugs Act and the Wagner Housing Bill.

"The Administration's failure to use housing instead of made work to conquer both unemployment and slums"; and " . . . the way in which the President and party are dodging the constitutional issue."

Most serious of all, Mr. Thomas asserted, "is his silence concerning the flogging, night riding and terrorism for which his own supporters are responsible in Florida, Arkansas and elsewhere."

Roosevelt Attack Charged at Trial

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 17 (AP)—Disparaging remarks aimed at President Roosevelt were revealed in testimony today at the trial of eight defendants charged with conspiracy against the United States Government.

Detective Rafael Colon testified Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, told the people of Mayaguez, where the President landed in July of 1934, they were imbeciles for receiving him "with flowers instead of bullets." The assertion was made in a public speech, the detective said, some weeks after the President's visit.

The witness swore that Senor Albizu also said soldiers of the 65th Infantry, United States Army, stationed in Puerto Rico, as well as the national guard and insular police, were with the Nationalists.

Rafael Igaravidez, Mayaguez police chief for 10 years, testified he heard Senor Albizu say police would not shoot Nationalists because they were countrymen, but if police did kill a single Nationalist, Yankees would be killed in turn.

Dr. McBride to Resign For Pennsylvania Post

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Dr. F. Scott McBride announced yesterday he planned to resign as general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League to accept the post of state superintendent of the League in Pennsylvania.

Dr. McBride said he would present his resignation as general superintendent to the semi-annual meeting of the league's national executive committee in Cincinnati today. He was re-elected general superintendent for his seventh two-year term last December.

U. S.-Europe Airmail Soon, Farley Says

By the Associated Press

Jamestown, N. Y., July 17

POSTMASTER GENERAL James A. Farley predicted today a transatlantic airmail service between the United States and Europe "within the next year or two."

In an address prepared for delivery at the convention of the postmasters and postal supervisors of New York State here, Mr. Farley lauded postal workers for the manner in which the distribution of the veterans adjusted service bonds was made.

Honest Advertising Held as Certain Of Ultimate Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The ethics as well as the technic of advertising occupied an important place on the program of the annual convention of Pacific Advertising Clubs Association held here recently. One of the topics "Does Truth in Advertising Pay?" was answered by Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz, of St. Louis, a director in the Advertising Federation of America.

"Advertising today presents a paradox," Mrs. Proetz said. "It is a sound economic institution and yet it is distrusted by the public and by the very people to whom it needs to make its appeal. The consumer has less confidence in advertising than he has had at any time."

"And yet advertising," Mrs. Proetz continued, "has been the most potent single force in bringing new and useful things to the people during the last three decades. Giving invention all credit, without advertising, new articles would not have reached the consuming public as they have through the great laboratories of advertising.

"The intense competition in placing new products before the public has been reflected in advertising and has resulted in the use of unfortunate methods. . . . Some of these are art work offensive to good taste, the unsound offering of prizes which are featured rather than the product, false statements, the undermining of rival industries, pseudo-scientific statements, and distorted testimonials.

"All this is tragically wrong and is acting like a boomerang on advertising. This bad advertising is practiced only by the minority and yet it is destroying the public's confidence in all advertising. We of the majority must do something about it where the mistakes of the few are bringing disrepute to all."

The solution was given as adherence to truth in advertising and cases were quoted to show that strictly honest advertising with "honest, sincere, factual information" carried on over a period of years had succeeded.

Landon and McCarl Confer on Budgets

(Continued from Page 1)

by a few good constructive suggesters.

Mr. McCarl entered the Comptroller General's chair from the private secretaryship of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. But his visit here does not mean he is bearing vicarious greetings from the veteran Nebraska liberal. Senator Norris has already burnt his bridges, and is vigorously supporting the New Deal. Mr. McCarl no longer follows his old boss. His years of daily refusing to approve the expense accounts of the most distinguished diplomats and Cabinet officials have given him no little independence. Perhaps he would be unwilling to re-enter the public service under a new Republican Administration. His old office will be filled by President Roosevelt soon for another 14-year period, as it is the President's privilege to do. But Mr. McCarl is available for another job. If Governor Landon would like to try the experiment of a "co-ordinator of the Government service," Mr. McCarl is his man.

Reed and Hamilton

Kansas politics, where factional lines sometimes cut deeper than party divisions themselves, have finally entered the campaign. Clyde M. Reed, the Parsons editor described by William Allen White this week in a eulogy of Governor Landon as "probably the ablest Governor Kansas has ever had in a generation," publishes a pungent attack on John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman. Mr. Reed was the last Republican Governor of Kansas preceding Governor Landon. He was a fighter. Governor Landon was his campaign manager, and John Hamilton his opponent on the conservative side.

In New York, John Hamilton was quoted as saying, "I ran for Governor of Kansas in 1928 and it was my opposition to the Klan that cost me the office." Former Governor Reed, who was Mr. Hamilton's opponent in that year, says: "That leaves the clear inference that the man who beat you did so with Klan support. Nobody knows better than yourself that that is not true."

Challenge Statement

Mr. Reed concludes, in a sentence revealing his accumulated bitterness, which by some is said to extend in part to the Landon candidacy: "There have been many fairy stories given circulation regarding Kansas politics and Kansas public affairs in the last year as to which I have no responsibility, but I refuse to allow even the national chairman of my party to misrepresent such important facts."

Perhaps Mr. Hamilton was misquoted, or can say so. But former Governor Reed's statement reveals a factional dispute which extends deep among the Landon supporters here. Almost every Republican in Kansas, and not a few Democrats, like Governor Landon. But a good many Republicans, particularly on the liberal side, do not have such confidence in National Chairman Hamilton. They recall his education in practical politics under the great "Dave" Mulvane, one of Kansas's most practical politicians of all time. They note that Mr. Hamilton has been very close to the moneyed eastern leaders of the party. Their progressive leanings devotedly attached to the memory of "T. R," rise, combatively. All of which indicates that not only the Democratic Party, but the Kansas part of the Republican group has a factional dispute. The two, of course, are not to be compared in extent—now.

Klan Issue Recalled

The Klan issue to which former Governor Reed refers, was recalled in connection with charges alleged to come from Democrats that Governor Landon has an anti-Semitic record. Such claims were given ample refutation yesterday, not only in the conveniently arranged visit of Rabbi Samuel Mayerberg of Kansas City, who issued a crisp statement saying that "Race and religious issues have no place in this campaign," but by the visit of Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post.

Mr. Meyer further emphasized the need and justification of keeping the radical issue out when he said, "I'm sure Governor Landon will wage one of the highest types of campaign that any candidate has conducted in many years. That is of interest to me as an American citizen, and that will interest the American people of both parties, regardless of politics. I am sure that it will not be a dirty campaign as far as Governor Landon is concerned."

State Leaders Confer

Visitors today included William M. Chadbourne, treasurer of the Republican County committee of New York County, C. Wayland Brooks, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois and John Harding, Republican National Committeeman from the same state.

Mr. Meyer refuses to give an out-and-out endorsement of Governor Landon, on the ground that readers of his newspaper in the District of Columbia were not voters, but he heaped high praise on the Republican candidate.

Townsendites Bar Party Ties; Convention Cheers New Ruling

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17 (AP)—Frank Arbuckle, permanent chairman of the Townsend National Convention, announced to delegates today "any motion or resolution having to do with endorsement of a national political party shall be out of order at all times."

He said he so ruled because "we have had liberal discussions concerning the national political situation," and to "re-emphasize the fact that this convention is non-partisan in its political activities."

His announcement was met with cheers.

Townsend for Lemke

Last night Dr. Francis E. Townsend announced he, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith and Representative William Lemke, presidential candidate of the Union Party, would conduct a speaking tour in Mr. Lemke's behalf.

Dr. Townsend also called last night for the resignation of Gomer Smith of Oklahoma, national vice-president, after Mr. Smith attacked the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and the Rev. Mr. Smith. The radio priest is head of the National Union for Social Justice, which has endorsed Mr. Lemke. The Rev. Mr. Smith claims to head the share-the-wealth movement.

Mr. Arbuckle's ruling was similar to a resolution adopted yesterday declaring the convention to be nonpartisan. The same resolution invited the presidential candidates of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist Party to speak before the delegates.

Landon Declines Invitation

A message from the Republican candidate, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, was read to the convention saying that while he appreciated the invitation it would be "impossible for me to make any address of this kind until after my acceptance of the nomination."

A secretary of President Roosevelt sent a message to the convention acknowledging the invitation. The answer, signed by Stephen Early, said: "Your telegram of invitation for the President to address your meeting in Cleveland is acknowledged with thanks. The President, however, is not now in Washington and is not scheduled to return here until August. It is not, therefore, possible for him to accept your invitation."

Last Monday night in a press conference Dr. Townsend said he "could name a dozen men in the United Statts who would make a better third party candidate" than Mr. Lemke. He said he would be bound by whatever the convention did, and added, "but I don't think the delegates have decided by any means that they want a third party."

Win With Townsend

In the opening session Wednesday Representative Martin F. Smith of Washington, temporary chairman, was cheered when he said, "My friends, we are not going to lose with Lemke, we are going to triumph with Townsend."

In his "message" to the delegates Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Townsend attacked President Roosevelt and the New Deal, and said the Townsend plan had the support of the National Union for Social Justice, and the share-the-wealth group.

Wednesday night it was announced that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin would address the convention. Southern delegates who claimed the support of Townsendites from 15 states started a drive against any third-party affiliation.

Alliance is Announced

Before his address at the convention yesterday morning, the radio priest announced an alliance with Dr. Townsend and Gerald L. K. Smith. In his speech he assailed President Roosevelt and declared Dr. Townsend had approved the principles of the Union Party.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin told the delegates they were not asked to endorse the party, but "how many of you will follow Dr. Townsend?" Cheers were the reply.

At yesterday afternoon's session, however, the delegates adopted the resolution declaring the movement nonpartisan.

Framed by a group of "citizens maximi," the resolution said the Townsend organization was not a political party, but "the greatest educational and humanitarian movement on the face of God's earth, and to that end we want the field clear for the election of our congressional and senatorial candidates."

Communists Ask Hearing

Just before the convention recessed for luncheon, a telegram to the "citizens maximi" was received from the Communist Party. It was signed "Foster," and said:

"In view of the fact that Coughlin raised issue of communistic party, mentioning by name Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, and tnat you have invited Roosevelt-Landon-Thomas to address your convention, we request same right for Earl Browder."

Mr. Arbuckle said that no action would be taken on the Communist message.

Action on Gomer Smith

There was no indication from leaders today that action would be taken during the convention on the proposal of Dr. Townsend that Gomer H. Smith be ousted for his speech. Mr. Smith recently failed to qualify for the Oklahoma Democratic Senatorial run off.

Dr. Townsend characterized the speech as "unwise" and "discourteous" and said Mr. Smith was endeavoring to "disrupt this peaceful convention." Mr. Smith assailed both the radio priest and the Rev. Mr. Smith and closed with a brief defense of President Roosevelt.

Leaders met far into the night pondering the question of what to do in the case. It was indicated that they had reached no decision, except perhaps, to do nothing about the affair until after the convention is over.

With differences of opinion among some of the leaders, delegates were trying to attach significance to the appearance in Cleveland of Robert E. Clements, co-founder of the Townsend movement, who resigned as national secretary last March.

In Oklahoma City today, J. F. Nighswander, sixth district Townsend director for Oklahoma, said that if Gomer Smith is removed "we'll just secede and form an Oklahoma Townsend club of our own."

W. C. Evans, also of Oklahoma City, and fifth district director for the State, said, "If we are isolated into a third party, we will be lost."

County Is Crimeless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Ga., July 17—Grady County's Superior Court hasn't had a criminal case since 1934, and none of the county's 20,000 residents has been tried for a felony since long before that.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. If we'd known "Home Run Bob's" alphabet was Z to A, all difficulty would then have been swept away.

2. By process of elimination it is shown that the occupant of house No. 1, having a grandson at No. 2, he, or she, must have been married. This eliminated Miss Blake, Miss Cook, Mr. Dodge, the bachelor, and also Mr. Evans, who being only 25 was too young to have a grandson. As Mr. Ford is a cousin of the occupant of No. 1, he also is eliminated. This left Mrs. Adams as occupant of No. 1. A grandson at No. 2 eliminated the ladies and the cousin, Mr. Ford. Since there is a son-in-law at No. 3, it must be the bachelor, Mr. Dodge, who is the grandson. Mr. Evans, being only 25, would be unlikely to have a son-in-law, so, therefore, he must be the son-in-law, himself, and reside at No. 3. Mr. Ford would live at No. 4, and as Miss Blake is the step-sister of the occupant of No. 5, Miss Cook, being the only one left, must live at No. 5, while Miss Blake resides at No. 6.

3. Corn, Core, Cone, Cane, Cans, Cats, Oats.

4. Men u (Menu).

5. T here for E (Therefore).

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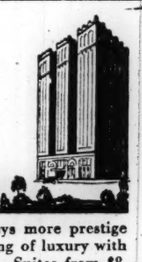

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The Poet's Function

WHAT is the poet's function? Present-day poets might answer variously, but poets of past generations answered also in clear tones. The poet's function, said they, in a chorus which reached from the English Lakes to the Mediterranean, is to proclaim the freedom of mankind and to prophesy of man's greatness.

It was a noble band of writers that raised the standard of freedom in England, with excursions to Italy and France, during the early decades of the nineteenth century. They were as excited as was the New World over France's struggle for freedom. They saw the excesses which marred the founding of the great French democracy; but some of them, the greatest perhaps, died young.

WHAT IS THE poet's function? Shelley's was plain. His life is there for all to read. It is a sad life, a ridiculous life, a life which failed almost inevitably, a light that flickered and went out, with poetic justice, in a wild storm on the Gulf of Spezia. Yet it is a life that has had the most profound influence on successive generations. If it had not been for Shelley, poor, youthful, foolish, generous Shelley, great prophetic thinker, freedom would have lost one of those who helped most in her progress. The story of the struggles of those pathetic children, for they were no more than children, Shelley, Harriet, Mary! Shelley and Mary Godwin brilliant flotsam and jetsam on the wild current of the world's thought, floating, drifting, alas sinking, in those waters—how can we measure their contribution to the world's good? They are of the immortals; yes, even poor Harriet gave her quota to that foolish, glorious epic of genius.

Shelley wrote his own epitaph, when he wrote of Keats, in "Adonaïs":

He has outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again;
From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure, and now can never mourn
A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in vain; . . .
He lives, he wakes—'tis death is dead not he;
Mourn not for Adonaïs.

KEATS IS TOUCHING for another reason. He did not express himself as plainly as Shelley. He was not so clamant for liberty as the Lake Poets. He merely wrote his say; drew exquisiteness out of the English language as conjuror might draw a blossoming plant from the surrounding air; flung down his pearls in the midst of his bathos; loved his Fanny, signed his name with his last, perfect sonnet, and went quietly away in early youth, seeking perhaps some "still unravished bride of quietness."

Then we have Coleridge and Wordsworth. They were insistent as Shelley in their demand for freedom, but they did not dare their all for it as Shelley did.

Still, if Wordsworth had given us nothing but the superb sonnet on Milton, he would yet have added immeasureably to freedom's cause.

Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart:
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free.

Here again the poet almost seems to speak of himself, when he would fain pay tribute to one whom he esteemed much loftier.

England hath need of thee, she is a fen
Of stagnant waters.

These words may have roused a thousand hearts to feel that the stagnation of the times must be turned into righteous activity.

WHAT IS THE difference between the poet and other men? Is there any difference, really? Is this fire, which we say comes down from Olympus, a fire which separates them from their fellows? What, in other words, made his neighbors think Shelley so queer?

It seems that what set these people apart was that, like sentinels on the battlements of time, they heard before others the first faint call of the bugle of progress. What they heard, they translated into imperishable lines which have molded our thoughts ever since. But few others heard then the bugles that they heard. Even they, often, misinterpreted the sound, made false attacks, wandered and fell in the semi-darkness. Still through all their works the bugle call sounds, faint or clear. They are the prophets, and we others must follow them in time.

WHAT OF TODAY'S poets? Where are they standing? There is one whose note is clear and direct to those who listen to his low, sweet piping. Robert Nathan exercises his prophetic function in his sonnets and calls a careless world to action.

. . . Now is a darkness gathered on the deep,
And all the winds are hurrying to war;
The thrush of peace is silent in her sleep,
The lark of liberty will sing no more.
O Ethiopia, O lonely ground,
Where lies the lion of your freedom now?
The vultures gather with a greedy sound,
Alert and watchful on the empty bough.
Awake, you poets! Drowsy-headed throng—
If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!

It is said that, when Lord Bryce was leaving Washington finally, and the reporters who swarmed around him for valedictory words asked him what in his opinion was America's greatest need, he replied: "More poets!" That was many years ago; and now some of America's best poets are singing of hope, of liberty, and of freedom, as he would have wished them.

A. J. S.

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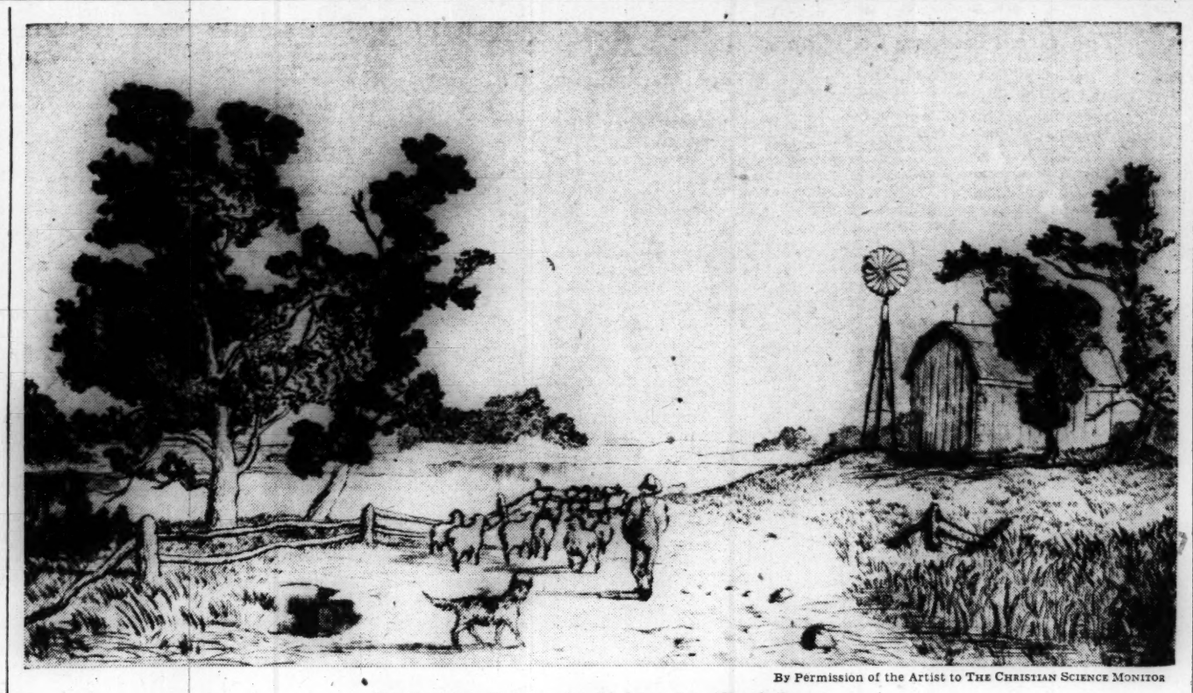

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"A PERFECT DAY": *An Etching by Albert Orme*

Lovely Among French Waterways

TWO-THIRDS of the way across France, we left the Lateral Canal behind us at Toulouse and locked into the Canal du Midi, the so-called "canal of two seas," which joins the former to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

The Canal du Midi is not only an important commerce-carrier, it is among the most beautiful of French waterways. Immediately beyond Toulouse we found ourselves floating through a series of woodland vistas with their ceaseless interplay of lights, shadows, watery reflections that changed with each turn of the endlessly winding stream. The Midi Canal's picturesque character is due to its magnificent trees. For over a hundred miles its banks are lined with venerable oak-glades and solemn cypress groves, with alleys of plane-trees or spear-straight pines, with formal avenues of cedar. Often we felt as though we were trespassing on some ancestral estate as we stole along through the silence where rank upon rank of these species paralleled each other in a multiplied depth of sylvan shelter. Shelter—exactly! For the Midi Canal's curves and trees are alike due to its planners' scheme of mitigating for barge-traffic the sweep of the *mistral*, accursed wind of the Mediterranean.

The highest tribute ever paid the Canal du Midi's beauty was when it intrigued the cautious Henry James into remarking that a taste in canals "is justifiable" and that the one in question possesses "sketchability." Meticulous master! Would he, I wonder, have approved of such verbal coinage as "photographability," appropriate though it be to that stream? I am sure he would have demurred at "fishability," although nothing less than that epithet could convey a picture of the Midi Canal, with its anglers squatting in an endless frieze of Buddha-like calm.

We moored under some oaks through whose foliage sunset-shafts splintered into crimson light that kindled the farm-plotted valley of the Lhers; and there we read from Henry James' "Little Pilgrimage" of some fifty years ago through Gascony, Languedoc and Provence. The cheeriest of travelling companions is the young James of that era, as, in suave clarity, he gives you a genteel nodding-acquaintance with history's ghosts. There is Gascony's ghost, ancient Vasconia, commemorative of the Basque-speaking Vascons who, in the 6th century, gave to what had earlier been part of Roman Aquitania their trans-Pyrenean blood-strain. Then there is Languedoc's ghost, half priestess, half bluestocking, across whose domain of rhetoric-schools, temples and amphitheatres there swept successive waves of Vandals, Suevi, Visigoths, to implant their barbaric stock in a devastated culture. And there is the ghost of Provence, sunburnt Provincia Romana, eldest daughter among Rome's settlements in Gaul. She it was who mothered the *joglars*, those 11th century variety-entertainers, from whose ballads in the vernacular sprang the troubadours' art, and, from that in turn, an entire "Provençal" literature which imbued Southern France, Northern Italy and Spain. . . .

In Languedoc's neat measured-out countryside, whose contact with civilization is often limited to the *éclusier's* telephone, the day's work begins at gray five A. M. Then the first barge locks through, and old crones marshal regiments of geese, and snow-white oxen drink at the canal-side. At sweltering noon the clatter of the American hay-baling machine ceases, the farm-hands put cooling cabbage-leaves inside their hats, and hour-long the oxen stand flank-deep in the backwater. (Such mild-eyed dignity, theirs, worthy of Greek garlands and festal processions!) At a dark eight o'clock, field-work and locking-through cease, and there ensues an hour of mandolin-tinkling in the canal-side café.—MELVILLE CHATER, in "Two Canoe Gypsies." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

THIS scene in the etching by Albert Orme is a familiar one in the artist's native Michigan. There the land is flat or gently rolling, streams and lakes pattern the countryside, and flocks of sheep graze quietly beside great red barns or in the more distant fertile pastures. Here a farm hand is driving the sheep along a river road, assisted by his customary helper, for no farm is without its faithful dog. Ancient rail fences, as typical here as are the stone walls of New England, line the path; and, by the barn, a windmill still pumps water for the stock.

Suggestion rather than detail characterizes this etching, which is simple and refreshing. If the oil paintings of this young artist sometimes border on the sentimental and pretty, the natural delicacy of the etching medium is especially suited to him. Tree forms particularly interest him; for here the contrast of light masses and dark is well handled, and the effect of distance well achieved. Albert Orme, who is still under twenty, has been a pupil at the Flint Institute of Arts under Jaroslav Brozik.

First Time in London

I HAVE sometimes been sorry for English people who are denied the excitement which the New Zealander in his twenties may know, coming to London for the first time. For him, the memorials, the beauty and the life of the great city are an adventure. He does not presume to take them for granted. The London boy is used to the serene houses of Cheyne Walk, the glimpses of Kensington Palace over the greensward, seen from the busy road, and the double pleasure of the scene from the bridge in St. James's Park, looking west to Buckingham Palace and east toward Whitehall. He is familiar with these scenes almost as soon as he is able to walk. When he grows up, they seem to be lost in the panorama of his daily routine. He does not pause to discover the fresh tricks of sunlight skipping among the trees, nor to smell the good smell of the flowers. He hurries by the noble stretch of water in St. James's Park and the sight of the palace against the sky. For him, the bridge seems to be no more than a way by which he passes from Westminster and Whitehall into the Mall. Millions of Londoners walk in the City during the days of the week, but how many of them ever go there on Sunday, when the streets are empty and quiet—Bread Street, Friday Street, Distaff Lane and Godliman Street? You may pass up Ave Maria Lane, round Amen Corner into Paternoster Row and find the Chapter Coffee House in which Charlotte Brontë stayed on her way to Brussels. . . . Finding such corners was a great delight to me when I first came to London. I liked to wander alone in the City or in the lesser streets of the west. I found the scene of the opening of *Tancred* in Shepherd's Market and the stout iron bar at the end of the passage between Berkeley Square and Curzon Street, put there in the days of highwaymen, to prevent them from escaping with their horses. I learned to buy my hats at Lock's and to have my hair cut at Burgess's in the Opera Arcade, in a room which is still as it was when the Duke of Wellington himself went there to have his hair cut. Perhaps I am wrong in accusing all tried Londoners of being neglectful of the charm of their city! In the beautiful months of August and September, London changes under the spell of warmth and holidays. I have dined on a Soho pavement, in the open air, beneath orange trees, in August. . . . For a few brief weeks, this illusion of summer lasts. Even the people of London change and there are some in the stream passing over the bridge in St. James's Park, who meander in idleness. They walk like ghosts in the evening light, which obliterates the red and pink stocks, allowing only the white flowers to shine. The Londoners who come here in the warmth of August seem to be strangers, walking as if they are pilgrims arrived from outlying places. They will lean upon the railing of the bridge for ten minutes or so and not seem envious of their brethren on the Scottish moors.—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "Older People." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

This Is a Quiet Country

WHERE never
sea was,
why do fence-posts, fence-rails, pasture-bars
let down for crowding cattle, have the color
of salt-smoothed driftwood, have the silver feel
of salt-stained oars or a ship's mast snapped and washed
shoreward at last to lie on burning beaches
tangled with bubbles of gold and strips of copper
that before the tide returns are parched to black?

Where never
sea was,
nor evening water piled in ebony lines
before the thud and moon-wet smash of breaking,
why does an east wind hint of raveled weed, of thunder
rhythmic on rock and sand?

This is
a quiet country:
we tend our herds and the clang of the swaying bells
is clear in the grassy air;
our fields grow various greens and golds in the summer heat,
and whiten with winter, and melt to furrows of mud
behind the gleam of the ploughs, and the discs of the harrows
cut through the thaw-dark clods, and our seed is sound.

Why then
where never
sea was,
must the boards and beams of our barns and our difficult fences
change to the gray of sea-wood?

This is
a peaceful land
wide to the west:
why then
should we remember
the road to it? Must we taste that salt forever?
Must we find that sea forever in the grained dull-silver
rails let down for evening's bells
brassy on lowing fawny-colored throats?

FRANCES FROST

"The aroma of Spirit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO friends were strolling one evening along a palm-lined avenue of a southern city, enjoying the soft glow of the moonlight, which was flooding the landscape with its shimmering radiance. As they walked slowly along, they became aware of a delicate perfume in the air.

Eager to learn its source, they followed the redolent trail for some distance, coming at last upon an old gateway overhung by a luxurious growth of vines. Here, like the reflection of moonlight, was a profusion of large, white, disklike blossoms. Many pale moths fluttered over them. It was a beautiful picture, one long to be remembered. Yet how easily it might have been missed, but for the inviting fragrance of the blossoms, flung so liberally on the evening breeze!

In gentle ways, such as this, we see illustrated the tenderness of the eternal God, who makes Himself known to human consciousness; and no one, however enmeshed in materiality, can fail to respond in some measure to the irresistible attraction of divine Love, spiritual beauty, and perfection. "Mind, God, sends forth the aroma of Spirit, the atmosphere of intelligence," writes Mary Baker Eddy on pages 191 and 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Then, since Spirit, God, is infinite, the qualities of intelligence and power, of truth and tenderness, are always radiating in all true consciousness. In the words of a well-known hymn, "The loveliness of Love is all around," and is patiently awaiting our recognition of its presence. This recognition on our part of the ever-presence of divine Love, together with a willing response to its silent appeal, draws us ever toward happiness, harmony, and holiness. By this means, also, any would-be counterforce of worldly attraction must thereby be nullified.

Perhaps our first intimation of these heavenly blessings may be very slight—an awakening appreciation of good, wherever expressed, a longing, perhaps unacknowledged as yet, for better, more righteous living. It may be the warm rush of gratitude for a blessing already received, a new zest in our effort to be of service to others, or the fresh endeavor to overcome an unpleasant or unworthy trait of character. Greater tolerance and patience, a larger freedom of outlook, and a more enduring buoyancy of spirit—these also are evidences that "the aroma of Spirit" is reaching the human consciousness.

But whatever the beginnings of the spiritualization of thought may be, or however faint their evidence, we may follow them eagerly and joyously, assured that our advancing course will be marked by increasingly clearer manifestations of the divine nature until we can say with the patriarch (Job 42:5), "Now mine eye seeth thee."

For ages men have been searching for God, for that which constitutes the real, the good, the true, but because of insufficient spiritual acumen, they have succeeded in gaining only occasional glimpses of that for which they sought. Now, a definite, systematic, provable means of approach to God has come to this age through Christian Science, the study of which will unfold to every receptive heart the spiritual understanding of God and man, as revealed in the writings of Mrs. Eddy. But in this, as in any other pursuit, students of Christian Science must prove its worth in human affairs, in their practice or demonstration of the truths they learn, rather than by mere profession.

"An odor becomes beneficent and agreeable only in proportion to its escape into the surrounding atmosphere," states Mrs. Eddy on page 128 of Science and Health. Then she adds, "So it is with our knowledge of Truth."

Of what avail, then, merely to store memory with words of wisdom and courage, unless this knowledge of Truth escapes into the surrounding atmosphere of human experience in wise and courageous behavior? Of what use to read about Love and Truth unless the perfume of charity, purity, and innocence is diffused throughout our daily living? Would it not be futile to acquire ideals of honesty and justice if these are bottled up in timidity or self-centered indifference to the need of those about us?

Sometimes the argument comes that one has little understanding of Truth to share with others. Then let him determine to share such as he has, for there is no depletion in God's kingdom. The perfume of the blossoms on that summer evening was not measured by the number who shared it.

Paul spoke of the kindness shown him by the Christians at Philippi (Phil. 4:18) as "an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, wellpleasing to God," and hastened to assure them that God would supply all their own needs "according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Gratitude may be compared to perfume and its beneficent effects. The sanctuary of our thoughts can be sweetened by gratitude, for gratitude, whether or not it is audibly expressed, is that awareness of Love's ever-presence, protection, and providence which precludes lack, sorrow, disease, or accident.

Compassion, too, adds sweetness to the daily round, and where compassion diffuses its benevolence the bitter breath of hatred or strife is unknown.

Let our days be redolent with praise for the spiritual fact that man, in the likeness of God, ever cognizes and expresses fully, impartially, and unstintingly all the qualities of good. Such rejoicing will bring each one of us into a more tangible, conscious awareness of these angelic attributes. In this way we shall begin to understand what it means to have what Mrs. Eddy terms (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 228), "A name whose odor fills the world with its fragrance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Aandens Duft"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

TO VENNER spadserede en Aften i en Palmeallé i en af Sydens Byer og frydede sig over det blide Lys, som Maanens Straaler kastede over Landskabet. Medens de langsomt bevægede sig fremad, mærkede de, at Luften fyldtes med en fin og yndig Duft.

I deres Iver for at finde ud af, hvorfra denne Duft stammede, fulgte de dens Spor et Stykke Vej og naaede omsider en gammel Porthvælving, der næsten helt skjultes i et Væld af Vinranker, fulde af store, hvide, skiveformede Blomster, der virkede som et Genskin af Maanen. En Mængde blege Natsommerfugle sværmede om dem. Det var et Billede, fuldt af Skønhed, som man sent vil glemme. Og hvor let kunde man ikke være gaaet Glip af dette Syn, om ikke disse Blomsters herlige Duft, der saa gavmildt sendtes ud i Aftenbrisen, havde kaldt paa en.

Paa den nænsomste Maade vises der os her et Billede paa Mildheten hos den evige Gud, der aabenbarer Sig i den menneskelige Bevidsthed; og intet Menneske, selv nok saa hildet i Materialitet, kan undgaa i nogen Grad at aabne sig for den uimodstaaeligt dragende Magt, der findes i guddommelig Kærlighed, i aandelig Skønhed og Fuldkommenhed. "Sind, Gud, udsender Aandens Duft, Intelligensens Atmosfære", skriver Mary Baker Eddy paa Siderne 191 og 192 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Og da Aand, Gud, er uendelig, oplyses al sand Bevidsthed til alle Tider ved Straaleglansen fra Intelligens og Magt, fra Sandhed og Mildhed. Som en kendt Salme siger: "Kærlighedens Mildhed er altid med os" og venter taalmodigt paa, at vi skal erkende dens Nærværelse. Denne vor Erkendelse af guddommelig Kærligheds Stedse-Nærværelse i Forbindelse med Villighed til at tage imod dens tavse Henvendelse til os, drager os evigt mod Lyksalighed, Harmoni og Hellighed. Og herigennem vil tillige enhver tilsyneladende Magt, der søger at drage os tilbage mod denne Verden, uundgaaeligt forsvinde.

Kan hænde vi til en Begyndelse kun har en dunkel Fornemmelse af disse himmelske Velsignelser; den vil maaske give sig Udtryk i en vaagnende Glæde over det gode, hvor det end maatte vise sig, maaske i en vaagnende, endnu ikke fuldt bevidst, Længsel mod en bedre, mere retskaffen Livsførelse. Den kan vise sig som en varmt strømmende Taknemmelighed for en Velsignelse, vi allerede har modtaget, en ny Impuls til vor Stræben mod at hjælpe andre eller en fornyet Kraft i vore Bestræbelser for at overvinde et ubehageligt eller uværdigt Karaktertræk. Større Fordragelighed og Taalmodighed, et videre og friere Udsyn, en mere stadig Glæde og Frejdighed—disse Egenskaber er Beviser paa, at "Aandens Duft" er ved at trænge ind i den menneskelige Bevidsthed.

Men hvordan end vore første Skridt mod Aandeliggørelsen af vor Tanke maatte være, og hvor svagt de end maatte give sig til Kende, vi maa gaa fremad med Iver og med Glæde i Forvisningen om, at Manifestationerne af den guddommelige Natur vil vokse i Klarhed paa vor Vej frem mod Maalet, indtil vi med Patriarken kan sige: "Men nu har mit Øje set dig" (Jobs Bog 42:5).

Igennem Tiderne har Menneskene søgt efter Gud, efter det som udgør det virkelige, det gode, det sande, men som Følge af manglende aandeligt Klarsyn har de kun formaaet glimtvis at opfatte det, de søgte. Men nu har vor Tid gennem Kristen Videnskab faaet angivet en ganske bestemt, systematisk, bevislig Maade, hvorpaa man kan nærme sig til Gud, for Studiet af denne Videnskab vil bringe hvert modtageligt Hjærte en aandelig Forstaaelse af Gud og Mennesket, saaledes som det aabenbares i Mrs. Eddys Skrifter. Men i dette som i ethvert andet Forehavende maa de, der studerer Kristen Videnskab, bevise Værdien heraf i menneskelige Anliggender, i deres Udøvelse eller Demonstration af de Sandheder, de lærer at kende, og ikke i blot og bar Bekendelse.

"En Duft virker kun velgørende og behagelig, i samme Forhold som den meddeler sig til den Atmosfære, der omgiver den", siger Mrs. Eddy paa Side 128 i *Science and Health*. Og hun tilføjer: "Paa samme Maade forholder det sig med vor Viden om Sandheden".

Hvad nytter det da, om vi blot fylder vor Bevidsthed med Ord fulde af Visdom og Mod, naar ikke denne Viden om Sandheden meddeler sig til det Milieu, vi lever i, og giver sig Udslag i klog og modig Færd? Hvad hjælper det at læse om Kærlighed og Sandhed, medmindre Kærlighedens, Renhedens og Uskyldens Duft spreder sig over vort daglige Liv? Vilde det ikke være forgæves at tilegne sig høje Idealer med Hensyn til Ærlighed og Retfærd, naar disse Idealer blev skjult under et uigennemtrængeligt Lag af Frygtsomhed og selvoptaget Ligegyldighed over for vore Medmenneskers Behov?

Undertiden fremstiller det Argument sig for os, at vi kun har en ringe Forstaaelse af Sandheden at dele med andre. Lad os da beslutte os til at give af det, vi har, for Guds Rigdomme er uudtømmelige. Blomsternes Duft hin Sommeraften blev ikke afmaalt efter det Antal Mennesker, der blev delagtiggjort deri.

Paulus talte om den Godhed, der blev vist ham af de Kristne i Filippi (Brevet til Filippenserne 4:18) som "en Vellugts-Duft, et velkomment Offer, velbehageligt for Gud", og ilede med at forsikre dem om, at Gud vilde stille alle deres egne Behov "efter sin Rigdom, . . . i Herlighed i Kristus Jesus".

Man kan sammenligne Taknemmelighed med en skøn Duft og det Velbehag, denne spreder om sig. Vore Tankers Allerhelligste kan forskønnes og forsødes ved Taknemmelighed, for Taknemmelighed, hvad enten tavs eller udtrykt i Ord, er den Viden om Kærlighedens Stedse-Nærværelse og Beskyttelse og Omsorg, som forebygger Nød, Sorg, Sygdom eller Ulykke.

Ogsaa Medfølelse forsøder vort daglige Liv, for der hvor Medfølelse og Mildhed har til Huse, kendes intet Hadets eller Stridens bitre Aandedrag.

Lad os fylde vort Liv med Lov og Pris for den aandelige Sandhed, at Mennesket i Guds Lignelse til evig Tid erkender alle det godes Egenskaber og giver fuldt og helt og rigt Udtryk for disse. Og denne Fryd og Glæde vil føre os alle ind i mere haandgribelig, bevidst Viden om disse himmelske Egenskaber. Og saaledes vil vi begynde at forstaa, hvad det vil sige at eje, hvad Mrs. Eddy kalder (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 228) "et Navn, hvis Duft fylder Verden med sin Vellugt".

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Russian Inequalities of Pay Held in Line With Marxism; Lenin Also Saw New Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Every few months, when Soviet rulers announce another of their frequent series of reforms, articles appear in foreign newspapers and magazines which seek to show that Russia is turning away from Socialism, is becoming less "red."

The customary theme of such articles is that Russian Bolsheviks once advocated universal equality, but that recent changes are tending away from equality to inequality, and the Bolsheviks therefore are abandoning their earlier ideals.

The facts given in such articles usually are correct. It is true that Soviet citizens lived more nearly on a dead level a few years ago than they do now, and that almost every new reform emphasizes differences in compensation between higher and lower groups.

Marx-Lenin Theories

But anyone who has studied the writings of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin knows that these Bolshevik prophets never advocated universal equality under the "first phase of Communism," or Socialism, but on the contrary stressed the need for sharp inequalities of payment and living standards between more useful and less useful members of society.

A few months before the Bolsheviks seized power, in Russia in 1917, Lenin shut himself up in a room in Helsingfors, Finland, and outlined a sort of "blue print" for the Soviet state in his book, "State and Revolution." This book outlines the Bolshevik attitude toward equality which Joseph Stalin and his associates have fully accepted.

Equal Right to Equal Product

Lenin shows that Karl Marx repudiated the notions of earlier Socialist writers that every worker should have an "equal right to an equal product of labor" after private ownership of the means of production has been abolished.

Lenin added: "This first phase of Communism cannot yet produce justice and equality; differences, and unjust differences, in wealth will still exist . . . Marx shows the course of development of Communist society, which is forced at first to destroy only the injustice that consists in the means of production being seized by private individuals, and which is not capable of destroying at once the further injustice consisting in the distribution of the articles of consumption 'according to work performed' and not according to need."

Still Guiding

This very explicit explanation that inequality is necessary during the "first phase of Communism" has guided and is still guiding Joseph Stalin and his associates, as it did Lenin before him. This "first phase of Communism," as Soviet philosophers recently have explained, is likely to continue until most other countries have adopted Socialist systems like that of Russia.

Why, then, was equality much more common in Russia a few years ago than it is today? Why is inequality becoming daily more pronounced?

The Bolsheviks declare that they have hitherto been unable to stress inequalities because of the general goods shortage. There was barely enough for each to have a small share, sometimes not even that. But as the shortage is overcome, it becomes possible to give larger shares to the more useful workers, while less useful workers must get along with less.

Marx and Lenin predicted that this "first phase of Communism," would be followed by the "higher phase of Communism," under which both the state and inequality would disappear.

Will It Abdicate?

Many shrewd observers doubt that the powerful bureaucracy now being created, with personal advantages which daily increase, will voluntarily abdicate its position, as such predictions suggest. Marx himself has pointed out that there is no historical precedent for such abdication.

But it is not fair to Bolshevik leaders to say that they are "abandoning Socialism" simply because they are stressing unequal privileges for more useful and less useful workers, during the present period, which they call the "first phase of Communism." They have the explicit authority of both Marx and Lenin for their present policy.

It is true that many Russian Communists did not understand this subtle conception, that they expected something like absolute equality to come very soon. But such Communists had not carefully studied the writings of Marx and Lenin, which repeatedly stressed the inevitability of inequality during the "first phase of Communism," a period which Lenin emphasized could not be accurately determined, and which in any case must cover a "long time."

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How's Your Parking Eye?

The Great Automotive Game

¶ The divotless fairway is the sign of the expert golfers. The undented fender is the mark of the peerless parkers. It's entirely possible to park by the "feel" of the car. And there are capable drivers who couldn't explain "how" any more than the man who had to go home and try it to see whether he slept with his long gray beard inside, or outside, the covers.

¶ But car lengths are increasing—and with the new slung-center seating, they will be even longer. More and more, parking requires what a baseball player calls a "good batting eye." The expert can judge, almost to an inch, whether the prospective parking space will hold his 9 to 12-foot car. And, moreover, he knows the formula for parking.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Slow"

¶ Application of the formula varies. Rule one, of course, is to use hand signals so that other folks know what you are going to do. Number two is never to go nose first into a parking space unless it is three car-lengths long. The good autosports man backs in. Eight-een inches more than the length of his car will solve his parking problem. Thus:

¶ Stop parallel to and from one to two feet away from the car directly in front of the parking space. Making sure of a clear road behind, cut the front wheels sharply toward the right and begin backing. Straighten out the front wheels as soon as your rear bumper has cleared the rear of the car behind which you are parking. Continue backing almost to the curbing; then clamp the front wheels sharply to the left and back parallel to the curb.

¶ Position can be gauged accurately by keeping the center of your rear window directly in line with the radiator cap on the car behind. When leaving a parked car, the rules of the game ordinarily call for straightening out the front wheels. If you are parked squarely in back of a footwalk or hydrant, turn the front wheels in so that you cannot be pushed forward. It is usually wise not to clamp the brakes on too tightly unless parked on a hill or in a place where a push from the car behind would send your machine into a restricted area. Leave your car in reverse gear on a hill.

¶ To get out of a small parking space, drive forward as far as possible, cut the front wheels to the right, back up as far as you can, then clamp the wheels to the left and pull out. This maneuver may have to be repeated once or twice, according to the compactness of your position.

¶ The professional motorist never parks on a pedestrians' right of way. Red, yellow and orange marks mean keep off. Sometimes a merchant pays good money to keep his curbing clear for customers. The motorist who has studied his game gets out on the curbing side of the car. He does not pull out from the curbing without first looking behind, not through the rear-view mirror, but out the side window. The rear-view mirror is really only a half rear-view, leaving uncovered more than 100 feet of roadway to the left of your car. Some motorists know this and have two rear-view mirrors, one at their left elbow. This is not a substitute for the inside reflector, since both perform individual functions. The mirror outside the car cannot cover the ground directly behind your car. The mirror inside the car loses most of the immediate roadway. Perhaps manufacturers will sometime supply both mirrors as standard equipment.

¶ To drivers who are not sure of the position of their front wheels a notch can be made directly centering at the top of the driving wheel when the front wheels are straight in line. Here's another idea for the manufacturer looking to make driving simpler for those who have not developed their "batting eye." Another way of learning where your wheels and fenders are is to put a stick in the driveway and see how close you can come to it without actually running on it. Practice, instead of "fender posts," teaches the expert to know the exact width of tread and car.

¶ All the professional driver needs is a practiced eye to know where his wheels and fenders are.

[*Sixth of 12 Articles*]

Ohio Survey Cites Gains Made Under Women's Pay Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—In a defense of minimum wage statutes for women of the type recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today made public a report showing that the wage level, purchasing power and the number of women employed had all risen under Ohio's minimum wage law.

The study, made by the women's bureau, covered laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, two industries in which large numbers of women are employed.

Other Reports Planned

Similar studies from time to time will publicize the benefits of minimum wage laws in the 15 other states whose statutes have a doubtful status as a result of the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the New York law, Miss Perkins indicated.

The women's bureau said that women in 60 laundries in Ohio were receiving $8.15 a week in May, 1933; and in 1935, their average pay had risen to $11.40. A similar analysis of wages in 114 dyeing and cleaning establishments disclosed a 39 per cent increase from May 1933, to October, 1935.

"That the minimum wage did not become the maximum is proved by the fact that in January, 1935, over two-thirds of the women employed in the 114 firms received more than the legal minimum rate of 35 cents an hour, and in October, 1935, over three-fourths were paid more than the 35 cent rate," the bureau said.

In refutation of the argument sometimes advanced against minimum wage legislation that it causes men to be substituted for women, the women's bureau analysis shows that from November, 1933, before the order was in effect, to November, 1934, when the plants were operating under it, the number of women in the dry-cleaning establishments had increased while the number of men had declined, the report pointed out.

Figures on Laundries

Though in the laundries the actual number of women also had increased, the proportion of women had decreased by only four tenths of 1 point, or from 65.2 to 64.8 per cent. The report shows that this decrease was of no significance from the viewpoint of the minimum wage law, since it continued a trend begun back in 1914.

The bureau advanced the following general facts as arguments for the need of minimum wage legislation for women:

That there is a decided tendency to pay women in industry unduly low wages not commensurate with the value of the services rendered.

That women, like men, must earn a livelihood for themselves and in many cases for dependents also.

That in many instances women are paid lower wages than men for essentially similar work.

That employers who pay women less than a living wage are responsible for the need to subsidize workers through relief funds, a dangerous situation in the labor market, which should be eradicated.

That industrial women, because concentrated so largely in unskilled, highly seasonal and low-paid occupations, are unorganized and weak in bargaining power, and are, therefore, unable by their own unaided efforts to remedy their situation.

That employers also have been unable to remedy the situation through voluntary efforts because of the cutthroat competitive methods and low standards of unscrupulous employers.

Prosperity Bonds Stir Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

be paid in part with scrip. The figure given by Lucien Maynard, whose department will have charge of the scrip issue, is that 20,000 will be put to work, while the Social Credit member for St. Paul, J. W. Beaudry, has stated that some 40,000 men would be given employment under this plan. The amount of scrip to be issued as mentioned by Government ministers runs from $250,000 to $2,000,000.

Under the plan of work as outlined by Mr. Fallow, the men will not receive cash for their labor but will receive $40 a month in Prosperity Certificates. The balance, after they leave off work will be paid to them at the rate of $40 a month until the credit is used. This holding back half of the men's pay is said to be a safeguard so that the workers will have sums of money coming to them in the winter months when no government projects are available. When they have received all their "back pay" they will be again placed on the relief list, if necessary.

Reduced Interest Check to Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Mayor G. G. McGeer of Vancouver, champion of lower interest rates, has found that Premier Aberhart of Alberta has so much faith in Mr. McGeer's ideals that the province has sent to the City of Vancouver a reduced check for the interest payment due on Vancouver's holdings of Alberta bonds.

The city holds in its sinking funds Alberta securities totalling $1,189,973. The interest rate is 4½ per cent, which the province proposes to cut to 2¼, which would mean that Vancouver's sinking fund would suffer a depletion in revenue from $53,443 to $26,721 annually.

Premier Aberhart did not ask Vancouver if it would accept the cut. The provincial treasurer mailed a check for $11,261.25 as the interest due from May 3 to July 1 on $546,000 of the bonds, instead of $12,285.

The Vancouver City Council is in a quandary. Mayor McGeer insists that the city be consistent and accept the reduced interest rate. The aldermen are doubtful what to do about it.

Many of the cities in Alberta itself, cities holding provincial bonds, have refused to accept the peremptory cut of 50 per cent in the interest rate. In Vancouver the Mayor pointed out, however, that the city treasury had accepted a reduction of bank interest on deposits to 1½ per cent.

Reactionary Banque Of France Overthrown

(Continued from Page 1)

posing the General Assembly will be those who will be deemed to have been its most powerful shareholders for the six months previous to the time of election.

The "200 most powerful" shareholders were, of course, the shareholders who owned the most shares. They were the rich families of the old nobility.

Delegated Powers

It is often said that these 200 "ran" the Bank. But it would be difficult for 200 persons to "run" anything, let alone a bank. The real power had to be delegated to a small group for purposes of administration. This inner nucleus numbered only 18 persons: a Governor, two Assistant Governors, and 15 Regents. The three Governors owed their appointments to the Government, but their 15 colleagues were the nominees of the famous "200." All decisions had to be approved by a majority. Thus the 15 Regents, thinking on most occasions as a unit, controlled the bank in the interests of the "200."

The manner in which the Regents' seats were handed down from generation to generation was recently explained in the magazine Vu. The magazine gave several illustrations of this family hold upon the Banque. Felix Verner, who passed on two years ago, after having been Regent for 13 years, had succeeded his father and his grandfather. William d'Eichtal succeeded his grandfather, Adolphe d'Eichtal. Pierre Mirabaud succeeded his uncle. The well-known Hottinguers joined the Board of Regents in 1803. So did the Mallets. They were influential members of the Regents' council which Léon Blum has just dethroned.

They Ran Private Banks

It so happens that these fine families are also the names of well-known private banks. This was a situation that rankled with the Leftists, along with the Regents' business interests. It was said that there could be no single-hearted devotion to the public interest on the part of Regents who in private life were private bankers as well as big industrialists. For a central bank is of course making decisions every week which touch the interests of banking and industry intimately.

Will the experience as well as the organization of the old Banque be thrown away? The question does not admit of an answer till the full details of the reorganization are received. The shareholders, however, have no longer any power to elect any full member of the governing council. All that they can do is to vote for three "censors."

Minority Question

Such a wholesale transformation has given rise to a fear expressed among the minority of the Chamber that it may be a change from "omnipotence on the part of certain magnates to pressure from political parties and trade unions."

However, the Blum appointee as Governor is held to be an excellent choice. He is Emile Labeyrie, formerly Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance. When the first economy decrees were passed by Premier Gaston Doumergue in February, 1934, M. Labeyrie was appointed to head a commission for revision of officials' salaries. This commission effected economies amounting to $26,400,000. Its work, according to report, was done so fairly that the affected officials, particularly the smaller functionaries, bore no grudge, as they did later when Premier Pierre Laval inaugurated his economies. They called these "Laval's misery decrees."

Under the new setup the Governor will doubtless enjoy more authority than he did under the old regime.

Gaelic Services Held in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The traditional Gaelic Communion Service was recently used here when the Rev. Alexander MacKinnon of Kilmonivaig, Scot., assisted by the Rev. Ronald MacLeod of North Rosedale Church, Toronto, administered Communion to some 150 persons at Old St. Andrew's United Church. The music was without instrumental accompaniment, and the service and sermon were entirely in Gaelic, an ancient Celtic form, used 1300 years ago, was made use of for the service. The ritual is believed to have descended in modified form from the Mass introduced in the early Middle Ages by St. Columba, the Apostle of Scotland.

Dr. MacKinnon was a member of the group of 62 men and women, the greater number being Presbyterian clergymen, who visited the city as the Presbyterian Interfellowship Party, bringing greetings from religious bodies in the old land to all the churches in Canada. Three of the party spoke Gaelic.

Scottish Aberdeen Greets Namesake Cities in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Among the letters taken by the Queen Mary on her maiden voyage were several sent by this city to civic heads of the 10 Aberdeens in North America. These are the Aberdeens of British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, California, Colorado, Maryland, Montana, Mississippi, South Dakota and Washington. The letters, from Lord Provost Edward W. Watt, read as follows:

"By a happy thought on the part of the Cunard-White Star, Ltd., and the Namesake Towns Association, I am enabled to send by the Queen Mary on her maiden voyage a message of greeting and good will to namesake towns across the Atlantic.

Scottish City Ancient

"Aberdeen, in Scotland, may, I think, be regarded as the mother city of the various towns of similar name throughout the world. The origin of the city lies beyond the horizon of authentic history, but it is stated with some authority that in the ninth century, Gregory, King of Scots, made Aberdeen a royal burgh.

During the dynasty of the Celtic kings of Scotland, from Malcolm Canmore in 1057 to Alexander III in 1286, many royal favors were bestowed upon the city. The greatest of these benefactors was William the Lion, who granted the city its first existing charter, in 1179. In the year 1319, after the War of Scottish Independence, King Robert the Bruce granted the city a further charter, and made a generous gift of land to the citizens.

"From these early days until the present time the city has been fortunate in the sterling and progressive qualities of the civic ideals that have animated successive generations of her citizens, and we of the present generation hold fast to these inherited traditions.

"Daughter Cities" Greeted

"To you, as civic head of a daughter city, more recently established in the virgin soil of a comparatively new land, I send most hearty greetings. The citizens of the ancient burgh in Scotland whose name your town bears cherish a solicitous regard for the welfare and prosperity of her civic namesake. We feel that in the common name there is a community of interest; the advancement of one gives pleasure to the other. Though a waste of seas divide us, we have a common heritage.

"Wishing you and your citizens all success and happiness."

Of the many mayors and provosts in Britain who accepted the invitation of the Cunard-White Star line, Mr. Simon Macdonald, Provost of Fort William, was the only one who conveyed his greetings in person. He carried with him greetings in Gaelic and English from his own town to Fort William, Ontario.

Girl's Story Held Untrue

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Police yesterday scotched the mutilation story of Jean Bell, as "absolutely groundless" and announced she would be turned over to Baltimore, Md., authorities to face a robbery charge. The girl had said the initials "C. L." and the numerals "3-12" were cut on her body by New York gangsters.

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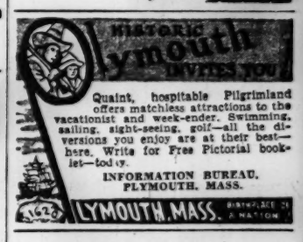

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

That Finishing Touch to the Summer Meal

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Refreshing Desserts

That Arouse Enthusiasm in Any Family

By Betty Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REFRESHING desserts are the finishing touch to a summer meal! I have noticed that a family indifferent to the main course in warm weather will perk up with enthusiastic interest when a frozen dessert is served.

There are so many summer desserts that are really simple to prepare that it is no trick at all to vary the menu and keep the family guessing for the answer to that old, teasing question, "What are we going to have for dessert?"

Easy Caramel Sauce

Have you tried caramels for making sauces for ice cream, cakes, and puddings? Yes, ordinary caramel candy that comes in five-cent packages!

A sauce made with 12 caramels, assorted blonde and brunette ones—is the smoothest, and richest of dressings for ice cream, and the answer to a quick summer dessert. Whoever has stewed and fussed over the preparation of a caramel sauce will appreciate the more this simple and delightful method of making one quickly. A dozen ordinary-sized caramels will provide sufficient sauce for six servings of ice cream. Simply melt the caramels, with a half cup of water, in the top of a double boiler, stirring occasionally. Vanilla and chocolate caramels blended together are a pleasing combination—just the right topping for a dishful of ice cream.

This simple caramel sauce is delightful as a fancy dress for plain bread puddings, or for slices of day before yesterday's cake. It has a way of transforming many otherwise uninspired desserts.

Vanilla Marlow

Melt in top of double boiler
20 marshmallows with
1 cup milk. Add
1 tablespoon vanilla. Cool. When cold and beginning to stiffen, fold in
½ pint cream stiffly beaten. Pour into tray of refrigerator and freeze without stirring.
Serves six.

Prune Cream Whip

Pit
1½ cups cooked prunes and cut into small pieces; add
⅓ cup powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon grated fresh orange rind
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Few grains salt and mix. Whip
½ pint whipping cream until thick but not stiff. Whip prune mixture into cream, a small portion at a time. Chill thoroughly but do not freeze. Serve in glasses topping each serving with a maraschino cherry if desired.
Serves four.

Chocolate Velvet Sauce

Melt together in top of double boiler
16 marshmallows
2 squares bitter chocolate
½ cup water. Add
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla. Let cool.

Frozen Apricot Shortcake

Boil
1 cup apricots in
2½ cups water until very soft, about 25 minutes, add
⅓ cup granulated sugar, allow to come to a good boil, remove from fire and beat to a pulp. Soften
1 teaspoon granulated gelatin in
1 tablespoon cold water and dissolve in the hot apricots; cool.
Beat
1 egg lightly, add
¼ cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla and beat again. Whip
1 cup whipping cream and blend with egg. Arrange a layer of sponge cake cut about ¼-inch thick, in bottom of refrigerator pan, spread with apricots and cover with whipped mixture. Freeze but not too hard. Cut in squares and serve cream side up.
Serves six.

Raspberry Crush

Put
No. 2 can (2½ cups) raspberries through strainer to remove seeds. Soak
2 teaspoons gelatine in
3 tablespoons lemon juice 5 minutes and dissolve in
½ cup boiling water with
¼ cup sugar and
⅛ teaspoon salt. Mix well with raspberries. Pour into refrigerator trays and freeze 3 to 4 hours. After first hour remove two-thirds of the mixture, beat to a froth, add stiffly beaten white of
1 egg and continue beating until well blended. Return to trays and continue the freezing. Garnish each serving with unwhipped mixture. Six servings.

Peach Sherbet

Boil
½ cup sugar and
1 cup water together for 10 minutes. Rub
2 cups sliced peaches through a sieve. Add to sirup
½ cup orange juice in which
1 teaspoon gelatine has been soaking for 5 minutes. Add the peach pulp. Cool. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze 4 to 5 hours. Stir every hour for first 3 hours. Six servings.

Peach Snowball

Pare
3 large well ripened peaches—cut in half and carefully remove the stones. Fill the cavities with
1½ cups red raspberries mashed with
3 tablespoons powdered sugar. Make a purée of remaining raspberries. Invert the peaches on the individual dishes and pour purée over each. Use
6 tablespoons cocoanut for sprinkling over each peach.
Place in refrigerator to chill thoroughly. Six servings.

Baked Fruit Alaska

Pour
1 can crushed pineapple, cherries, sliced peaches or pears into refrigerator tray and freeze until solid, 4 hours. Cut
Sponge cake (thin sheet) in 3-inch squares. Cover a board with heavy paper and lay the slices of cake on it. Beat the whites of
3 eggs until stiff, add
6 tablespoons powdered sugar gradually and beat very glossy. Cut the fruit in shapes corresponding to the cake, about ¼ inch smaller on all edges and place these on the cake. Cover thickly with the meringue and place in a very hot oven (550°) until delicately browned, 3 to 5 minutes. Serve at once. Six servings.

Baked Alaska

Use slices of ice cream instead of frozen fruit.

Pineapple Ice

Put
1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple into a coarse strainer and press some of the pulp through with the juice. Measure
1½ cups of the fruit and juice. Boil
3 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt and
1 cup water for 5 minutes, and pour over
¾ teaspoon gelatin which has been soaking in
1 tablespoon cold water for 5 minutes. Add fruit juice and
1½ tablespoons lemon juice and cool. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze. Stir well when mixture is partially frozen, 1 to 2 hours. Continue freezing 2 to 3 hours. Serve when frozen in chilled sherbet glasses. Or use a coupé. Six servings.

Banana Ice Cream

Heat
½ cup milk and
½ cup sugar in double boiler and pour gradually into
1 slightly beaten egg. Return to double boiler and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over
½ teaspoon gelatine which has been soaking in
1 tablespoon cold milk 5 minutes. Chill to same temperature as cream. Peel bananas, remove white membrane, and mash until you have
1 cup mashed banana pulp (mash quickly) and add
1 tablespoon lemon juice at once. Combine with custard mixture and fold in
1 cup whipping cream (whipped). Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze 4 hours. Six servings.

Bavarian Cream

Soak
2 teaspoons gelatine in
2 tablespoons cold water for 5 minutes and add
½ cup scalded milk. Stir until dissolved. Add
½ cup sugar and
1½ teaspoons vanilla. Chill until it begins to thicken, then fold in
1 cup cream (whipped). Place in mold and chill in refrigerator until set.
Variations: Use
1 cup of crushed fruit instead of
½ cup of milk, or fold in
¼ cup macaroon crumbs, or melt
1 square chocolate in scalded milk.
For **Charlotte Russe**, split lady fingers and place around inside of sherbet glasses, crust side out. Fill center with Bavarian cream mixture and place in refrigerator to chill. Garnish with cherry or other fruits.

Four Cooling Summer Desserts Easily Made. Left—Prune Cream Whip. Upper Center—Ice Cream With Chocolate Velvet Sauce. Lower Center—Vanilla Mallow. Right—Frozen Apricot Shortcake

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GARDENING

Flower Pictures From the Garden Bounty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you ever wish you could paint or play the piano? Why not satisfy that artistic urge by delving into the art of flower arrangement. If you own a garden to begin with, it is an inexpensive pastime, as cutting the blossoms promotes further bloom. Even a novice can practice with flowers—if they don't suit one way just take the bouquet apart and start over—without any qualms of wasting material. Not so with oil paints; they are expensive and once on the canvas, they're put. While piano practice may annoy the neighbors, even the dear little daisy won't tell of your silent struggles with compositions of flowers instead of notes.

Clad in disreputable shoes and smock, go into your garden in the dewy morn and cut on a slant with a sharp knife some larkspur, pink roses, shasta daisies, double baby's breath, lilies or what have you. Plunge them at once into your cutting pail—lacking that, a medium-sized can filled with water will do. Let the posies drink their fill in the cool basement while you get the morning's work out of the way. This done, spread newspapers on your work table and begin the fascinating diversion of fashioning your flower pictures. For the dinner table arrange the pink roses in a blue and white Wedgwood bowl; use perhaps three or five shasta daisies to add height to the arrangement. Be sure the centerpiece is low enough to converse across and that it does not hide your guests. If you dine by artificial light, don't use orchid or purple flowers on the table unless there is plenty of yellow for contrast.

Luncheon Centerpiece

Among your peonies I hope you have one of the lovely single waterlily varieties. Try a floating arrangement in a flat, white, lustrous, grape-leaf plate—inherited from your grandparents. Cut the stem away close to the peony blossom and set it asail on the water, tuck under it a perfect peony leaf and a bud with a short stem. Accent the fluffy yellow center of the blossom by a cluster of garden buttercups, trailing over the edge—a lovely luncheon centerpiece. This can also be done with two or three hollyhock blossoms and a leaf.

On the end table use a tiny brass bowl with choice bronze and yellow pansies. Brass is substantial and can even be upset—no reference to husbands implied—and do little damage.

Blue bachelor buttons with double baby's breath and a spike of pink larkspur in a dusky bowl is a lovely picture to reflect in the boudoir mirror.

Char the ends of five stalks of hollyhocks which you have cut in three different lengths—it prolongs their freshness. Plunge them into the big pearl-gray crackled jardiniere before the fireplace screen. They fairly transplant the garden to your living room.

Graceful sprays of blue anchusa—summer forget-me-not—in a satiny black pottery bowl from San Ildefonse, will be lovely on the mahogany desk where they will catch the light from the window. Blue flowers are always enhanced when placed in a good light.

For the mantel, the blue-green Italian pottery jar in a wrought-iron frame will be distinctive with trailing sprays of purple, balcony petunias and Japanese ivy. The center of interest may well be a short stalk of Hansonii (yellow Japanese lily); its large, six-petaled, orange-yellow flowers are attractively spotted with purplish-brown and will tie up dashingly with the petunias.

A Few General Rules

A few general rules may assist the more timid to gain confidence in assembling bouquets. Usually arrangements should be 1½ times the height of the container; in wide shallow bowls, 1½ times the diameter of the bowl. Don't crowd; have a center of interest; use heavier darker flowers low in the arrangement; lighter fluffier and spiked varieties, higher to carry the eye off the arrangement in a sweeping manner. Flat, squatty arrangements lack distinction; a few spikes of larkspur, stocks, or snapdragon, rightly placed, will lift these bouquets out of the commonplace. Remember it is the indispensable church spire in a snug little New England village that completes the charming indelible picture—which otherwise would be just a town—in your memory.

Color harmony is commonly achieved by complementary, by analagous, or by triad combinations. Remember that the color of your container, and the background where your arrangement will be placed, are factors in that combination along with your flowers.

M. Jean Howald On Paris Styles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT IS polite to return calls. M. Jean Howald, director of La Maison Maggy Rouff, a dress-making establishment in Paris known wherever dressing is an art, has been spending a few weeks in New York and eastern Canada, seeing in their native habitats, so to speak, American friends who have the custom of dropping in on Mme. Rouff.

M. Howald calls his American odyssey a vacation. La Mode, he claims, is temporarily forgotten. Why, on the morning when the present writer talked to him at his hotel he announced with some amusement that later in the day, accompanied by the French consul general he was to pay his respects on Bedloes Island to the Goddess of Liberty. When I suggested that her internationalism was more modern than her silhouette, M. Howaid reminded me with a smile that her mantle suggested a tunic and that we owe the introduction of that garment in its current versions to Mme. Rouff! Then he told me how Mme. Rouff loves flowing lines and subtle draperies and how, as we know, her frocks create rhythms all their own both in the ballroom and the street.

I spoke with enthusiasm of the variety in silhouette which Paris has formed the good habit of offering us, in one season, but M. Howald seemed to feel the variety to be less interesting than an underlying unity which gives coherence to all the designs. He emphasized that strange phenomenon so often commented upon, which shows the "maisons créatrices," that is, the truly creative establishments, working independently of one another, almost secretly, and then finding when their styles are introduced at the openings, a community of thought among them all, a logic in the ideas they express which combine to build a style, many-faceted but nevertheless constituting the season's fashion ultimatum.

He says that there are only 10 "maisons créatrices" in Paris. The other establishments, he claims, do not originate and are not international fashion factors.

Importing Extreme Designs

Very gently he criticized the tendency of many American importers to bring here the more exaggerated designs of the French couture. Undoubtedly, he admitted, these attract attention and interest, as does any sensational news, but the effect is to make a large part of the American public believe that Paris styles are not easily wearable, and this he feels is not the fact.

M. Howald's visit has been so short and was undertaken at a season when New York is filled with so strange a population, that many experiences which one believes he would have enjoyed and to which he would have contributed valuably, have not taken place. One regrets that he was not introduced to the Fashion Group, a noncommercial association of professional women whose purpose it is to foster good taste in fashions and a keener interest in them, and that he did not meet those "creatrices" whom we call the Young American Designers. However, although he does not know them personally he has admired their work, for he is impressed by the high quality of the merchandise in our ready-made departments. "This is explained," he said, "by the fact that the majority of your best designers sell to manufacturers in their own country, which is not the case in Paris. I do not think that French women will demand ready-made departments. They like to order from the couturiers and among these are many who make nice things at a reasonable cost."

Independent Designers

Mme. Maggy Rouff is president of the Couture Syndicate in Paris, an association of the luxury establishments, representing the haute couture and also the leading fabric and accessory houses. M. Howald stressed the fact that although the members of this association often find it advisable to work together for some desirable purpose, such as the control of design piracy, they exercise entire independence in conducting their own businesses and are not coerced into team activities nor dealt with repressively by the Syndicate directors. The steamships, once again crowded with tourists, have stimulated all the luxury industries and made Paris this summer look like the Paris of the pre-war era, M. Howald said.

It had been difficult to keep M. Howald's feet in the grooves of his profession. When released from questions about fashions he looked particularly happy and talked with enthusiasm about our country clubs, our golf courses, our lakes, rivers, verdant fields and purple hills. He had not known, he said, that New York State was so beautiful or that Americans lived so much in the country. The beautiful appointments of our homes and our taste in furnishing them also delighted him. The archaic French that he encountered in Quebec and Montreal, the gracious people and the wild beauty of the St. Lawrence kindled his admiration. One hopes that all these things will conspire to bring M. Howald again to the United States, where he and the Maison Maggy Rouff have so many friends.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

Fresh Strawberry Salads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fruit Salad With Fresh Strawberries

Peel and slice
2 bananas and cover with
½ tablespoon lemon juice.
Hull and quarter
1 pint strawberries and combine with
¾ cup diced pineapple and the bananas. Fold fruit into one recipe of lemon cream mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce. Garnish with whole strawberries. Serves eight.

Lemon Cream Mayonnaise

Whip
⅓ cup cream
Fold in ⅓ cup mayonnaise
2½ tablespoons confectioners' sugar
1½ tablespoons lemon juice,
dash of salt. Makes one cup of dressing and is just tart enough to blend perfectly with the flavor of mixed fruits.

Molded Strawberry Salad

Combine
2 cups fresh strawberries, hulled and sliced, with
½ cup sugar and let stand 10 minutes. Drain. Dissolve
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin in
1 cup hot water and pour over berries. Add
1 teaspoon vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt and
¾ cup strawberry juice, drained from the berries. If not enough juice, add hot water to make ¾ cup. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with whole strawberries. Serve with lemon cream mayonnaise. Serves eight.

Fresh Strawberry Cream Mayonnaise

(For fruit salads)

Whip
¼ cup cream. Add
¼ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup crushed strawberries
2 tablespoons confectioners' sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Makes ¾ cup mayonnaise.

Be lavish with strawberries as a garnish while they are in season. These bright red berries have many dramatic possibilities! Use on top of your salads or the fruit cocktail.

(Mrs.) B. S., Oregon.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
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From Islands To Grace Notes

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I THINK that I should like to take an 'island vacation' this year. I have always been a peninsula, firmly attached to the mainland," said a homemaker recently. But, after a few moments of meditation she concluded by saying, "I suppose, however, that I would be happier on my island if I knew that there was a boat waiting at the shore." The island and peninsula idea is, of course, just a fancy. But isn't it true that we homemakers often feel that a vacation during which we may be entirely separated from our "mainland" of home and family will be the most beneficial for all concerned.

The island and peninsula may lead you into byways of thought. You may walk with it to the tip of the "point of land almost surrounded by water," or you may sail with it to an isolated "body of land entirely surrounded by water." Only be sure that there is a boat firmly fastened to the shore. You'll want it a little later.

* * *

Another homemaker asked recently, "What is a vacation but the opportunity to awaken in the morning with the sun coming into your room from a new angle?"

She explained that she would not be going away from home this summer, but that she had rearranged the furniture in all her rooms in such a way that all the members of the family would see the sun from a new angle as they sat in their favorite chairs in the living room, or rested in their own rooms.

Studying the angle at which the sun enters our rooms may lead to some helpful thoughts about sunny faces and actions. It is just another idea picked up along the way and passed on to you.

* * *

The third remark came from a nine-year-old lad. We were sitting on the porch "just making believe." We had been "cows up on the glebe, talking to one another about the grass and the cool shadows under the trees." We had been "fairies sitting on clouds," and "leaves floating on the river." Just as my imaginative resources were becoming a bit diminished a humming bird darted across the yard, poised for a second over the raspberry patch, and then disappeared. Looking at me with the joy of a new idea shining in his eyes the lad said, "Why, he's just like a grace note in music."

That was exactly what that fairy bird seemed like—a grace note between the call of the catbird on the fence post and the chatter of the robin on the lawn.

* * *

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp used to tell his classes in writing to study the dust on a butterfly's wing rather than the solar system. Which is only another way of advising us all to find beauty in the commonplace.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

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Peel, quarter a tomato. Pour olive oil from Norwegian Sardines into cup. Arrange sardines between quartered tomato. Chop chicory, green peppers, pimentoes. Season oil with vinegar, mustard, Worcestershire, and pour over all. Lettuce and watercress garnish.

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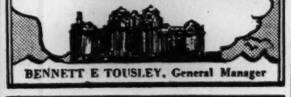

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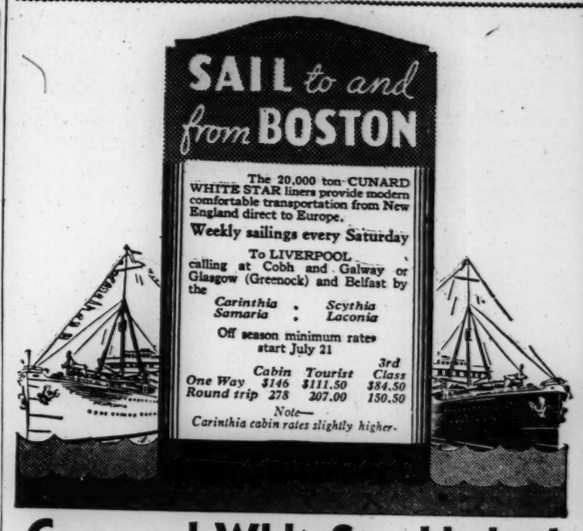
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Rooms with Bath . . . .

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Departures from New York every Sunday in super deluxe private motor coaches under the guidance of an expert chauffeur and a competent lecturer-director. *Average five hours motoring per day.*

The price—$85.00—includes EVERYTHING—rooms with bath at hotels, all meals, side trips, guide fees, dining room and bellboy tips.

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Special Representative

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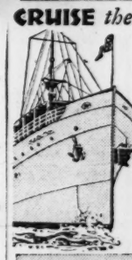

$144 A DAY AND UP

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$450 up. Summer Round Trip. First Class to Sydney...$312 up Cabin Class. From Vancouver and Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney. Details: 344 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Canadian Australasian Line

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Close to downtown churches theatres and shops

SENECA AT EIGHTH

Byron S. Scrivner, Mgr.

Business and Industry

Currency Convertible into Gold Urged by Federal Committee

Commerce and Finance

World Industrial Production Shows Recession in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World industrial production experienced a moderate recession during May compared with April, according to the monthly statement of the National Industrial Conference Board. Least change was noted in Great Britain, France and Italy.

Decline in Belgian steel, coal and textile industries occurred in May, a condition partly attributable to uncertainty regarding the political situation. In France, business activity showed little change during the early part of May, but during the latter part of the month and in June output was noticeably retarded by the outbreak of strikes.

In Italy, industries engaged in the manufacture of military supplies showed little recession. Activity in the United Kingdom remained at a high level in the capital goods industries, although operations in many consumers' goods trades are still below capacity.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, only the usual seasonal amount of decline was apparent in the gold value of world trade. The combined index of 75 countries (excluding Italy) stood at 35.8 per cent of the 1929 average, as compared with 36.9 per cent during March, and 32.9 per cent in April, 1935.

The conference board reports world prices of foodstuffs and raw materials to have declined during May. The combined index of nine commodities stood at 67.4 per cent of the 1928 average, as compared with 68.1 per cent in April. Cotton prices were relatively unchanged; copper prices slightly higher; other commodities lower. Wheat rose sharply late in June and during the early part of July due to drought damage in producing areas of the United States and Canada.

Wholesale commodity prices, according to the conference board, were lower during May in the United States and Great Britain, but were substantially unchanged in Canada, Germany, France, and Sweden.

Australia Budget Statement Shows Surplus for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA — An excess of receipts over ordinary expenditure of £3,556,000 (subject to minor adjustments) is shown by an interim statement of the consolidated revenue fund of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year ended June 30, 1936.

The revenue increases over the budget estimate include: Customs and excise, £3,588,000; sales tax, £582,000.

Expenditure exceeds the budget estimate by £1,474,000, principally due to expenditure for relief to primary producers, and grants to states for federal aid to main road construction, the latter being due to increased receipts from customs and excise on petrol.

The approximate results of State Government finances for the year ended June 30, 1936, are:

New South Wales, deficit £1,680,000; Victoria, deficit about £225,000; Queensland, deficit £742,000; South Australia, surplus £243,000; Western Australia, surplus £88,000; Tasmania, deficit about £230,000. Figures for the states of Victoria and Tasmania have been approximated. Those for other states are actual.

The combined result for the Commonwealth of Australia and the six states shows an excess of receipts over expenditure of approximately £1,000,000, after providing from revenue £8,000,000 for sinking fund for the redemption of debt.

The following table shows the individual results in United States currency converted at the approximate rate of $4.00 to the Australian pound:

Government	Surplus	Deficit
Federal	$14,224,000	....
State of N. S. Wales	....	6,720,000
State of Victoria	....	900,000
State of Queensland	....	2,968,000
State of S. Australia	72,000	....
State of W. Australia	352,000	....
State of Tasmania	....	920,000
	$15,548,000	$11,508,000
Net surplus	$4,040,000	....

Big Transfer of Match Assets Made by Phone

NEW YORK (AP)—In six minutes by transatlantic telephone certain assets of International Match Company, one of the defunct Ivar Kreuger properties, valued roughly at $13,000,000, were formally transferred to Swedish Match Company at the Enskilda Bank in Stockholm.

At the same time, Irving Trust Company as trustee for American creditors who originally had invested $100,000,000 in International Match, acknowledged receipt of $8,766,000 in cash and 9,000,000 shares of Swedish Match "B" stock. The stock, at the time the offer was approved, was valued at roundly $4,000,000.

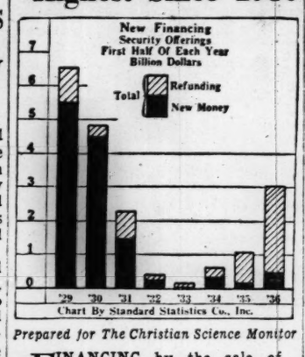
The ceremony, which wound up four years of negotiations, was elaborately carried out, a junket of nine representatives of American creditors having gone to Sweden to witness the closing while Swedish Match Company representatives listened in on the Irving Trust Company end of the conversation.

Union Pacific Road To Extend Research Work

NEW YORK—The Union Pacific Railroad, pioneer in the development of light-weight streamline trains, announce the establishment of a research bureau. W. M. Jeffers, executive vice-president, says Otto Jabelmann, assistant general superintendent of motive power and machinery at Omaha, will head the new department.

The purpose of the new bureau is intensively to study, survey, perfect and prepare for final adoption, improvements in design and construction of railroad equipment for freight and passenger service on Union Pacific lines.

New Financing Is Highest Since 1930



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FINANCING by the sale of securities during the first six months of the year totaled $3,025,400,000, the largest for any similar period since 1930.

The greater proportion of this represented refunding operations, but new money issues of $456,800,000 were the highest for the initial six months of any year since 1931, and were more than double those in the first half of 1935.

Raw Cotton Prices Up About $18 Bale In Last 4 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The bull movement in cotton futures took on fresh speed last week, carrying contract prices upward to the best levels since the summer of 1934.

Sentiment favorable to the market developed as a psychological response to the soaring markets in grain, although drought fears were not as vital a factor in cotton as they were with the cereal crops.

The advance, ranging from $4.85 to $5.50 a bale, was attributed by trading quarters to a combination of favorable circumstances, including increasing world consumption, disclosure that the producers' pool had sold the last of its October futures and a bullishly construed government report on acreage.

With the gains of the week the market closed at a level $16.60 to around $20 a bale above that ruling early in March.

The government report showed only 30,621,000 acres planted to the new crop against an average of 31,200,000 in private estimates and expectations in some trade quarters of as high as 33,000,000. As reported, the acreage was the smallest for any years since 1915, with the exception of 1921 and the three years of AAA control.

Crop developments were favorable in the main. The futures market was helped in no small way by the cheerful tenor of reports from manufacturing quarters. Demand for goods continued at a good level, textile selling agents said, in both the unfinished and finished divisions.

Reserve Balances Rise $58,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that member bank reserve balances continued their upward trend during the week ended July 15, an addition of $58,000,000 bringing the figure to about $2,920,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The Federal Reserve Board this week announced a 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements, effective next August 15, which, it estimated, would cut excess reserves to about $1,900,000,000.

The last week's increase, the condition statement of reserve banks disclosed, was occasioned by a return of $52,000,000 of money in circulation, augmented by an increase of $7,000,000 in monetary gold stocks.

The condition statement shows that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 15 was $2,478,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and the same amount as reported for the corresponding week in 1935.

Class 1 Roads Net Up in Five Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—May net railway operating income of Class 1 railroads was fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at $41,842,147, compared with $39,598,511 for the same month a year ago.

For the first five months of this year, the figure was $187,931,355, compared with $160,673,752.

Barclays Bank Resources And Deposits Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Barclays Bank Ltd., London, reports substantial increases in deposits and total resources in the statement of accounts as of June 30, 1936, according to the bank's New York office, 120 Broadway.

Total deposits amount to £414,236,680 as against £382,795,860 12 months ago, and total resources show an increase of over £32,000,000, being now quoted at £448,076,677.

Cash items include cash in hand and with the Bank of England £49,130,401, balances with other British banks and checks in course of collection £12,721,852.

Money at call and short notice	£23,593,250
And bills discounted	54,622,408

(The last mentioned item representing an increase of more than £10,000,000 on last year's figures.)

The bank's investment account figures are also higher by about £5,000,000, consisting almost exclusively of securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government amounting to £100,473,299 of an aggregate £110,050,959. Total advances are reported at £175,548,442 compared with £163,266,305 for June, 1935, acceptances and endorsements being £7,731,780 as against £6,942,814 12 months ago.

General Electric Quarter Business Best in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Electric Company received orders during the second quarter of 1936 totaling $77,398,718 compared with $55,163,014 in the like period of last year, an increase of 40 per cent, it was announced yesterday by Gerard Swops, president of the company. This total was the largest for any quarter since the second quarter of 1931, when they totaled $81,063,000.

In the first quarter of 1936 orders received were $59,569,879, compared with $49,379,932 in the 1935 period, a gain of 21 per cent.

Sales billed in the first half of this year were $119,273,388, compared with $94,546,274 in the corresponding 1935 period, a gain of 26 per cent. For the second quarter sales billed were $67,850,317, against $54,152,733 in the June quarter last year.

Net profit for the six months ended on June 30, was $16,592,324, equal to 58 cents a share on 28,845,927 common shares, compared with $11,541,429, or 40 cents a share on the same number of shares in the corresponding period.

Net profit for the 12 months was $32,894,667, compared with $20,516,841 in the preceding year, and was equal to $1.14 a share on the common stock, against 71 cents.

Earnings for six months and 12 months ended June 30, compare as follows:

The World's Business

The Bank of France Goes Totalitarian—A Progressive Movement—Situation in U. K. and U. S.

By H. B. E.

THE Bank of France is the latest recruit to the growing number of central banks to be absorbed in one way or other by the state. The denouement had been expected ever since Leon Blum assumed the Premiership. But latterly there had been some doubt as to whether the Premier would be as bold as he promised to be. The absorption, however, turns out to be pretty complete. Thus the Banque de France, perhaps the most private of the remaining private central banks, disappears as an independent institution.

The "harmonization," as they say in Germany, between central banks and governments began; of course, in the totalitarian countries. The Bank of Italy is merely a cog in the corporative state. The Reichsbank is still headed by Hjalmar Schacht, perhaps the most brilliant of central bankers. Schacht, however, is more a state functionary than a central banker, and if he were to forget his role, there would be Hermann Goering at his elbow to remind him. The state bank in Moscow is—well, the State Bank. Even the democratic countries have joined the parade. New Zealand and Canada have lately absorbed as governments the majority stock of their central banks. The relation to the state of the central banks in other democratic countries is somewhat obscure. But behind the scenes there has undoubtedly been a whittling away of private authority. No central bank seems to have escaped the master hand of totalitarianism.

On the situation in the Bank of England, for instance, the governor, Montagu C. Norman, has just shed a beam of light. On Wednesday he arrived in New York. To the ship news reporters, who managed after a long chase over the ship to obtain his laughing consent to an interview, he said: "Nobody discusses important subjects with me nowadays." One of the reporters added that the remark was uttered a trifle bitterly. After making due allowance for the governor's taciturnity, and also for reportorial license, there is a modicum of truth in what he said, if one may judge from what the lawyers call the circumstances of his case.

The dethronement of Mr. Norman began when Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931. What this means is that the Bank of England defaulted on its promises to redeem its notes in a certain weight of gold. At the time, however, the governor of the defaulting institution was on the high seas. He was not consulted about a step which had such an intimate connection with the institution of which he was the head! At least that is the story as I hear it. The account came to me several years ago from an American in close touch with Bank of England affairs. In conversation the other day a well-known Briton confirmed it. It appears that the night before the announcement the governor received the intelligence from one of his subordinates. The radioed message read, simply, "Gone off," the sender thinking that the governor would understand the drift. The governor, however, knew that the sender was about to take his vacation, and replied promptly, "Have a good time!" The story came from two such good sources that it seems worth passing on. Even though it may be exaggerated, the fact of its telling and retelling shows what is happening: the British Treasury assumed supreme responsibility for British monetary policy after taking Britain off the gold standard, and it has not released its grip since then.

The record begins with the setting up of the Exchange Equalization Fund to manage the foreign exchange value of the pound. This is responsible to the Treasury. Over the money market Treasury control became just as decisive. A ban was applied on loans to foreign borrowers. In the domestic loan market the control is called "advice," but the word appears to be rather euphemistic, since, as I recall, on several occasions the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intervened publicly to prevent flotations.

Just how much delegation from Parliament there has been of these extraordinary powers, I don't know. I suspect that some have just been assumed—they do such things in Britain which in the United States would create a furore about the constitutional problem involved.

At any rate, one has come to look for pronouncements on British monetary policy to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, not to Mr. Montagu Norman. Mr. Norman, indeed, is supposed to call at the Treasury on his way home from the bank to get to know what is happening. What a change from the time when Mr. Norman, anxious to clothe his important trips in secrecy, used to travel under the name of Prof. Clarence Skinner. Incognito disguished a near-sovereign. For Mr. Norman's missions used to be fraught with tremendous consequences, not only to his own country but also to the world at large.

In midsummer, 1927, for instance, he came to the United States, armed with an assignment to persuade the United States to embark on "cheap money." The object was to stop what Mussolini calls the "gold haemorrhage" from Europe. A cheap-money policy was duly inaugurated in the United States, and the result was to set the United States off on a speculative spree as well as to get rid of some surplus gold.

No further mission by Mr. Norman is likely to have such momentous consequences. To a greater or less degree the Bank of England has been "harmonized" with government. Newspaper sleuths must now trail Treasury officials like Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, since Mr. Norman determines high policy no longer.

By no means has the Federal Reserve System escaped this "harmonization" movement. I know the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin rends the air on the subject of the "privately owned" System. He is fighting, however, for a cause that has long been won. Just as there is more than one way of killing a cat, so there is more than one way of purloining the Federal Reserve System. The New Deal has managed to do it while still leaving the stock in the hands of the commercial banks. It may be of interest to repeat—for the sake of constant correspondents—wherein the Federal Reserve System differs from a private institution:

1. Under the law the dividends on the stock are limited to 6 per cent. That means that, no matter how much money the Reserve Banks "make," the owning banks do not acquire a cent of it. They are restricted to a fixed return on a fixed investment. Nobody could say that 6 per cent is an excessive return. Equally, nobody could liken the situation to ordinary private ownership, whereby the owners make as much as they can.

2. Under the law the policies of the Federal Reserve System must be directed toward the public welfare and not private gain—which is certainly not the aim of any private business.

3. Under the Banking Act of 1935 the President appoints, subject to Senate approval, all the executive officials throughout the Federal Reserve System. This applies to the 12 Reserve Banks no less than to the integrating board in Washington. Each bank has a directorate of nine. The board in Washington appoints three of them. These officials are, of course, as removed from the day-to-day conduct of the Reserve Bank as any other directorate. The chief officers are the governor and the vice-governor. Under the new law both officials are appointed by the directorate, but their appointments must be endorsed by the Federal Reserve Board. Moreover, the governor must become chairman of directors as well as governor, and the vice-governor, vice-chairman. One cannot imagine any private company having its officials appointed or endorsed by the Government.

Robinson-Patman Act Is Seen Fostering Uneconomic Methods

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Corrsspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—Although the Robinson-Patman Act was originally intended to benefit the small retailer at the expense of the chain and the mail order house, present expectation in the trade is that in the end it will not have this effect. Nor is it thought as likely as it first appeared, that the buying costs of these large distributors, or their colleagues, the so-called voluntary chains and the co-operatives, will be permanently lifted toward the level of the little $50,000-a-year retailer.

The expectation is, rather, that the larger organizations will find ways to avoid the acts made illegal by the new statute, while still retaining the advantages of large-scale operation. Some temporary dislocations may be caused in the present pattern of trade relations, but in the end it is expected that the natural forces of trade will assert themselves, with the chains, department stores, mail orders, voluntary chains, and co-operatives still competing primarily with one another and the little fellow picking up what luck and his own mercantile ability bring him.

Cuts Down Elasticity

The major realignment will be between the manufacturer, the little buyer and the big buyer. Since manufacturers will probably find the elasticity of their pricing methods considerably reduced, they will find it inadvisable to retain both-sized customers on their books. It will be too expensive to give the advantages of the big also to the little. So they will narrow their customer lists, specializing either in big or little business.

The sugar industry seems, contrary to the general trade reaction, to be pleased with the new law. At any rate it is hastening to conform. This reaction is curiously similar to its reaction to the processing taxes, which found practically their only friends in the processing industries among the sugar refiners. The act puts back into effect a number of features of the former code of ethics of the Sugar Institute with the added feature of government policing. The trade has been for a long time bothered with secret concessions, rebates, allowances, kickbacks, etc., but could do little or nothing about it on account of the anti-trust laws.

Government May Be Loser

The Government may be a sufferer from the new act, since its large purchases may not receive quantity discounts on the former scale. Another sufferer will probably be the farm co-operatives. The greatest danger to the bill during its whole legislative career was the moment when a letter was received by the House Rules Committee from six leading farm organizations opposing it. They were the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Northwest Farmers' Union Legislative Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Co-operative Council and the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

The act specifically states that "nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade."

Hence the little buyer is ultimately likely to find it necessary to take his business to a manufacturer who specializes in the smaller-sized accounts, with his prices naturally loaded with the necessarily higher expense of selling, billing, shipping, etc. The tendency of manufacturers to specialize in the larger volume accounts may reach its most pronounced form in a trend toward vertical combination, with the distributor buying up the smaller manufacturer's entire business. Or manufacturers may buy up distributors. A recent statement of the American Retail Federation says the act is likely to "put large retailers into manufacturing and manufacturers into retailing."

May Hurt Small Retailers

"In the early stages of its enforcement," states the federation, "it may have the effect of raising prices to large-scale organizations, but in the long run, as the division of manufacturers develops, it can hardly prevent widening of the differences in price which large and small operators pay for their goods to the disadvantage of the small retailer."

This, of course, will require still more legislation. But Representative Patman stated this spring that he had in preparation a bill to shut manufacturers out of retailing.

Another similar effect may result from the advertising clause which makes it risky for a manufacturer to concede advertising allowances to customers. The result may be that the manufacturer will either do his own advertising without reference to any particular outlet, or will confine his business to either larger or smaller buyers.

In addition to the realignments in manufacturing and distribution control which may result from a rigid enforcement of the law, many simpler ways of avoiding it may be worked out. The fact that the measure does not cover intrastate commerce provides of course many loopholes. In addition sellers may discriminate by trifling variations in quality of service. Buying on long-term contracts, without amounts being stipulated, also gives a hide-out. The law is expected to encourage many uneconomic practices as well as making dangerous many economic ones. Chain store cynics say it will do more for the lawyers than for the independent retailers.

Atlas Corporation Buys Into Italian Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atlas Corporation has purchased 75,000 Class B shares of Italian Superpower Corporation from American Superpower Corporation, the latter's holdings, which is 50 per cent of the voting stock. The other half of the voting stock is owned by the Italian Government.

The Atlas Corporation, in addition, holds a half interest with Lehman Brothers in the remaining option to purchase 450,000 common shares of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation from the Bankers Trust Company, trustee for the sale of 1,500,000 Commonwealth and Southern shares on behalf of American Superpower.

While in its exercising of previous options to purchase Commonwealth and Southern shares the Atlas-Lehman syndicate is understood to have disposed of the shares so acquired in the open market, Atlas is expected to retain its holdings in Italian Superpower Corporation as a long-term investment.

Queensland Disposes Of 647,000 Tons Sugar in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—According to Economic News, the bulletin of the Queensland Bureau of Industry, the purchases from the 1935 sugar crop amounted to 647,000 tons compared with 642,000 tons in 1934 and 667,000 tons in 1933. The average price last year was £16 17s. a ton, an increase of 5s. 1d. on the previous year and a decline of 7s. 3d. from the 1933 figure.

Federal Advisory Council Calls For Gold Redemption

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of a currency convertible into gold but with the dollar's gold content subject to change has been recommended by a subcommittee of the commerce department's business advisory council.

This group, appointed six months ago to make a thorough study of monetary policy, it was learned authoritatively today, submitted its findings, sharply conflicting with some New Deal ideas, at the last meeting of the council. Its report was referred to the council's executive committee which, in turn, pigeonholed it in a second subcommittee.

Against New Deal Policy

At the headquarters of the council, officials, in answer to questions, would say nothing more than that a subcommittee report of monetary questions had been received and so referred. They declined to reveal the personnel of the committees in question.

A currency convertible into gold is opposed by the New Deal. Its key piece of monetary legislation, the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, made it illegal for gold to circulate as currency, preempted for the Government, title to all gold in the country and ordered all gold coin melted into bars.

A dollar with an adjustable gold content was seen as fitting more readily into the New Deal monetary scheme. It recalled the commodity dollar idea which was widely discussed in the fall of 1933, just prior to the cyrstallization of Administration policy on money.

Upholds Landon Stand

This proposal was based upon the theory that the price level could be influenced upward or downward by respectively, decreasing or increasing the legal gold equivalent of the dollar. Proponents of such a program proposed that the prices be pushed to a satisfactory level and maintained there by such methods.

By authority of the Gold Reserve Act, President Roosevelt reduced the gold content of the dollar to 69.05 per cent of its former quantity. He retains the authority to clip the gold dollar to 50 per cent of the quantity of metal which it contained prior to the first cut.

In this connection, a major statement on money in the Republican platform urged that this authority be taken away from the Chief Executive and restored to Congress.

The Republican platform also urged the maintenance of a "sound currency" at "any hazard." Governor Landon of Kansas, the party's Presidential nominee, sent a tetlegram to the convention saying that as a matter of definition, he regarded a "sound currency" as one convertible into gold.

The Democratic platform adopted three weeks ago at Philadelphia called for a permanently sound currency. It made no mention of gold or silver.

Utility Offers New $34,000,4000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The final step in simplifying its capitalization is being taken by the Narragansett Electric Company with a public offering of $34,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, series A, due 1966 at a price of 102.83 per cent. The organization has completed its plan for simplifying its corporate structure as the result of which all its business is now intrastate.

The offering is being made by a group composed of The First Boston Corporation, Bodell & Co., Lehman Brothers, Lee Higginson Corporation Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., Pains, Webber & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, W. C. Langley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Baker, Young & Co., Inc., Bond & Goodwin, Inc., Chas. D. Barney & Co., and Investors Trust Company of Providence.

Net proceeds from the sale of these bonds, together with other funds of the company, will be used to pay off bank loans in the amount of $34,000,000 insured primarily to provide necessary funds for the retirement on July 1, 1936, of $30,195,500 first mortgage series A and B 5's, due 1957, on June 1 of $214,000 Westerly Light and Power 5s, and to retire on Dec. 1, 1936, $2,960,000 first mortgage series C 5's, due 1958.

Status of Californian Salesmen Is Clarified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To the California State Unemployment Reserves Commission there's a difference between real estate salesmen and insurance salesmen.

To the general public these two types may have a lot in common, including total income from sales percentages in most instances, but only the real estate salesmen are considered "employees" under the meaning of the new state law requiring compulsory contributions by both employers and employees against unemployment.

The California Real Estate Association has just obtained a ruling to this effect from the Reserves Commission.

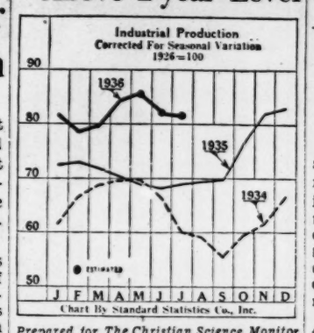
Tung-Treated Paper Raincoats in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Paper raincoats, impregnated with tung oil and designed for sale at baseball games, golf-courses, racetracks, and at other outdoor events are now being manufactured in Japan, according to a report from Tokyo to the chemical division of the Commerce Department.

These coats are made to retail at about 25 cents each and can be folded into small packets without developing cracks, the report states. The coats give off a tung oil odor, but it is said to be less offensive than that of oils formerly used for the purpose.

Industrial Activity Above 2-year Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL activity continues well above the level of the past two years, with the July estimate only a trifle under the June index.

SEC Indicts Five Companies and 21 Persons for Fraud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—John J. Burns, general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, announces the indictment of five corporations and 21 persons for alleged violation of provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the postal fraud laws by a federal grand jury in Gainesville, Ga.

The indictments follow long investigation by the Department of Justice, officials of the Post Office Department and the SEC.

"We regard it as one of the most important cases since the commission began the enforcement of the Securities Act," declared Mr. Burns.

Headquarters of the group were located in Chicago and operated in Illinois, Minnesota, Georgia, Indiana, Colorado, Louisiana, Texas and Wisconsin. Charges that losses to investors had aggregated at least $10,000,000 in the last three years were put forward by Mr. Burns.

The case, he added, represented the indictment of the last big group against which the Government had made charges of fraudulent practices on a large scale. He was confident, he said, that the remaining persons alleged to be engaged in fraudulent activities were relatively small-scale operators.

The five corporations that were indicted, the government officials stated, were:

Kopald-Quinn & Co., with offices in Atlanta; McCormick & Co., with offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis; Gould & Co., with offices in New Orleans; Frank Munch & Co. and Robert Barr & Co., with offices in Chicago.

The Government had alleged that the corporations and individual defendants had operated what was known as the "sell and switch" device.

Ayres Sees Business In 1936 Best Since 1930, Possibly 1929

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, said in the bank's monthly business bulletin, that 1936 "promises to be the best business year since 1930, and possibly since 1929."

Colonel Ayres said "the automobile industry has continued to hold the leadership as it has done throughout the recovery period. It now appears probable that the output of new motor vehicles during 1936 will be greater than in any year since 1929.

"The steel industry is making a similarly fine record, and if it can hold through the second half of the year the kind of pace that it has set in the first half, it will emulate the automobile industry by having the best year since 1929.

"The security markets have done well," he reported.

"The volume of new financing, which has been mostly refinancing, has so greatly increased that it has been about five times as large as in the first half of last year."

Colonel Ayres reviewed official figures showing new construction contracts in May were up 70 per cent over May, 1935, factory employment up 5 per cent, factory pay rolls up 16 per cent, freight car loadings 15 per cent, and department store sales in dollar values, up 16 per cent.

"Business has clearly given," he said, "an exceptionally good account of its activities in the first half of 1936 despite the fact that all these fine figures are still depression figures."

Improvement in Virginia's Industry Exceeds Nation's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Improvement in industry in Virginia has gone forward during the last year at a pace which has outstripped the national average, according to figures just released through the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

Estimates made by the State show Virginia to have gone ahead of its 1929 figures in employment and to have exceeded the nation's average by about 20 per cent. The 1934 Virginia figures are given as 93.6 per cent of 1929 and the 1935 improvement brought Virginia to 106, as compared with a national figure of but 85.

South Carolina Native Rock Going Into Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—A new building material for residences has been inaugurated here in the use of native stone, which abounds in this vicinity. So popular has the rock material become that it is also being employed in constructing places of business such as filling stations and other types of commercial establishments.

Paramount Needs New Management, Kennedy Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Joseph P. Kennedy, special consultant for the management of Paramount Pictures, Inc., in a voluminous report analyzing the needs of the company's affairs, declared that "drastic and courageous revision of the management is called for," and urged the selection of an experienced motion-picture man as president of the company.

Mr. Kennedy stated that while the company's theaters were being operated at a profit of about $4,000,000 a year, they could be made to earn $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. He added that the profits of this end of the business were being consumed through losses caused by inept management of the motion-picture studios.

Suitable Executive Needed

"Paramount's problem," Mr. Kennedy said in his conclusion, "is one of man power and morale. Lack of confidence in those now directly responsible for the affairs of the company makes it impossible to obtain suitable man power and destroys the morale of those now working for it."

Mr. Kennedy recommended a reduction in executive costs, pointing out that 19 cents of every dollar of expenses goes for salaries of executives.

Early in his report, Mr. Kennedy stated that the best interests of the security holders demanded continuance of operations. He pointed out that the motion-picture industry as a whole had emerged from the depression with the recovery of general business conditions, and that Paramount's competitors in the main had made large gains in earnings.

Earnings Show Lag

"The Paramount earnings statement for the first quarter of 1936," he said, "furnishes a convenient starting point of discussions. Earnings of approximately $781,000 are shown before interest and administrative charges, plus a small contingency reserve. After such charges, which are necessary charges against income, a deficit of $81,078 results, which deficit is avoided in the final showing by transferring to profit and loss surplus account $800,000 out of a special inventory reserve of $2,500,000, appropriated by the directors as of Dec. 28, 1935.

"Incidentally it is interesting to note that this operating deficit results in spite of the fact that the theaters division earned, after interest, taxes, depreciation and subsidiary dividend charges, a net profit of $1,073,000.

"This showing makes inevitable the conclusion that Paramount's management which took over the affairs of the recognized company less than a year ago, has never succeeded in getting started during a period when other companies have made ample profits."

Standard Oil (N. J.) To Build 8 Tankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contracts for eight new oil tankers, involving a cost of $13,000,000 have been signed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The order is said to be the largest of its kind ever placed by a private concern. The work will go to three United States shipyards.

The first of the new tankers will be put in service in September, 1937, it was said. They will be used in carrying both gasoline and crude oil in coastwise service. Each ship will have a capacity of 105,000 barrels.

Four of the tankers will be built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearney, N. J.

It was explained that the largest part of the cost would go toward labor, providing about 7,000,000 hours of work for thousands of skilled men.

Brokers' Loans Up $18,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported today by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $978,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, an increase of $18,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $900,000,000.

Distribution for the week with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York City	$904,000,000	$886,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	74,000,000	74,000,000

Raw Sugar Distribution Is on Increased Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States raw sugar distribution during the first six months of 1936, totaled 3,107,132 long tons, compared with 3,060,073 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 47,459 tons, or approximately 1.5 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Cane sugar distribution amounted to 2,498,102 tons, as contrasted with 2,390,588 tons in the January-June period of 1934, an increase of 107,514 tons, or 4.5 per cent. Beet sugar distribution totaled 609,030 long tons, as against 669,485 tons, a decrease of 60,455 tons, as approximately 9.1 per cent.

Massachusetts Deposits Increase $34,500,000

By the Associated Press

Deposits in Massachusetts Savings Banks increased $34,500,000 from Oct. 1, 1935, to June 30, State Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce reported today. Total deposits in savings banks June 30 were $2,112,468,000.

In the last two weeks of June savings banks deposits increased $9,170,000.

Record Entry List for Public Links Tourney

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—More golfers than ever before came from public links of the United States to any tournament will gather at Bethpage State Park, Farmingdale, Long Island, on Monday morning, when the fifteenth amateur public-links championship of the United States Golf Association begins. Two hundred and twenty-three players who are not members of any club, but learned their game on public links, have qualified to represent their home cities or towns, with 49 of these contending with teams of four for the team championship. The previous high was 213 at Louisville, in 1932, with 198 last year at Indianapolis, where 45 cities contended for the team title.

Geographically, 21 states and the District of Columbia are competing in the team championship, with Massachusetts the furthest east, Oregon, California and Washington on the Pacific coast, and Minnesota and Texas vieing for the other extremes. Individuals have also come from Maine, Hawaii and West Virginia. San Antonio, Texas, will defend its team championship, with Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn on hand to try to repeat his 1935 victory of the individual title.

Both the Red and the Blue course will be used, with half the field competing on each on the opening day of the qualifying rounds at medal play, and reverting to the other for the second day. These scores for the 36 holes will determine the team championship, and the custody of the Hon. Warren G. Harding Cup for the ensuing year, and also decide the 64 individuals who will continue at match play for the individual championship.

The scores at 36 holes of the four representatives of each city, added together, will decide the team honors, the cup going to the city with the lowest score, while the individuals will each receive a medal. The city of the individual winner will receive the James D. Standish Jr. Cup, the individual also receiving a medal, with a silver medal for the runner up, bronze medals for the losers in the semi-finals, and another for the lowest score in the qualifying rounds.

New York furnishes the largest number of teams, with 11; while Connecticut, California and Pennsylvania tie for second with four each. New Jersey and Ohio have three each, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, two, and the others a single entry.

In addition to Strafaci, individual winners competing include Carl F. Kauffman, of Pittsburgh, winner in 1927, 1928, and 1929; Robrt K. Wingate, Jacksonville, 1930, and Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, 1931 and 1933.

Bethpage is a part of the widespread system of Long Island state parks, now culminating in the newly opened Tri-Borough Bridge, and including Jones Beach, a few miles further on beyond Bethpage, as well as numerous parkways linking them, and may be easily reached by motor, or by the Long Island Railroad.

Rush of Business Slow in Reaching Berlin Landladies

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—With the Olympic Games only a fortnight away, Berlin's hotel keepers are bitterly disappointed over the acres of empty rooms still on their hands.

They had expected a rush of business starting with the first of July, but it hasn't materialized so far.

"Of course we're booked solidly while the games last, from Aug. 1 to 16," the manager of one of the city's largest hotels told the Associated Press, "but the regular tourist traffic is entirely missing. Most of them apparently have been scared away by stories of the tremendous crowds that would be here."

Many of Berlin's landladies have discovered the same thing. They got rid of regular tenants on the first of the month, expecting to reap a rich harvest but are left holding the bag now.

Contrary to reports, it is still possible to buy almost any given number of good seats for the opening ceremonies as long as the applicant has dollars or pounds. As a special added attraction, it was announced the zeppelin Hindenburg would fly low over the Olympic Stadium during the opening ceremonies Aug. 1.

Thus far athletes from 14 nations have settled down to the pleasant life of the Olympic village. The Canadian contingent is expected Saturday and the Italians on Monday. Most of the athletes already here have been working out together at the athletic field in the village.

Some Italian officials have declared they will support Japan's bid for the 1940 games but are themselves determined to play host to the 1944 Olympiad. They say plans already have been drawn up for a marble Olympic stadium at Rome with a seating capacity of 150,000.

Ramblers to Meet Hurricanes

BEDMINSTER, N. J., July 17 (AP)—Led by the brilliant playing of F. Skiddy Van Stade Jr., the Meadow Brook Ramblers gained the final of the national junior polo championship at the Burn Mills Club last night with a 10-to-5 triumph over the Jersey Coast four. The Ramblers will meet the Hurricanes in the final round on Sunday at the local field, the Hurricanes having been given a default by the Roslyns in the semifinals.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	62	48	.564
Oakland	59	48	.551
Missions	58	53	.523
Portland	54	50	.519
Los Angeles	56	55	.505
San Diego	54	57	.486
San Francisco	52	58	.473
Sacramento	41	67	.380

Results July 16

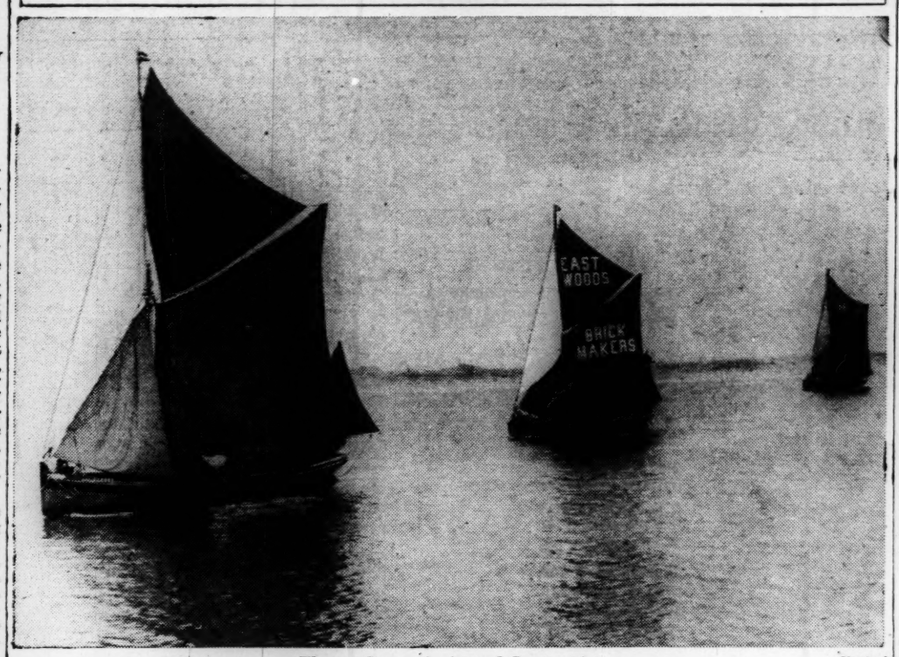
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 3, San Francisco 0.
Seattle 3, San Diego 2.
Portland 6, Missions 5.

Tailer to Lead Metropolitan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—T. Suffern Tailer has been named captain of the Metropolitan Lesley Cup team for 1936. These matches for the cup will be played at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., Oct. 3 and 4 with teams representing the Metropolitan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Quebec associations taking part.

Race for Disappearing Craft



Thames Barges in Annual Competition — Topical

Jean Bauer Is Griswold Victor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won the Griswold Cup for the second time in three years today with a 3-and-1 victory over her home city rival, Mrs. Frederick Davis, in the 18-hole final match of the eighthteenth Shenecossett women's invitation tournament.

Miss Bauer led all the way after winning the first two holes, but the outcome wasn't certain until they reached the seventeenth where they both sent their second wood shots into the rough but Miss Bauer pitched out nicely to six feet from the pin while Mrs. Davis pitched into a trap, missed a shot, overshot the green for an approximate seven and conceded the match.

Three times during the match Miss Bauer built up her advantage to 3 up and each time Mrs. Davis rallied but failed to draw up level.

Jean won the first two holes in a row with par 4s as Mrs. Davis broke poorly on one, and took three to get on the other. Miss Bauer went 3 up at the short sixth as her opponent three-putted for a 4.

Mrs. Davis staged her first comeback around the turn, winning the ninth and tenth with par 4s. Miss Bauer missed a two-foot putt at the ninth and needed her two putts from 25 feet at the tenth while Mrs. Davis, on in three, got down with a ten-footer.

Jean missed a chance to regain some of her losses at the short 11th as she missed a three-footer. The hole was halved in fours.

Miss Bauer increased her lead to 3 up again by winning the next two long holes in par five each. Mrs. Davis got one back at the 14th, where she missed a six-foot putt for a birdie 3 but got her par 4, which was good enough to win, as Jean needed three to reach two-putt distance.

Jean passed the short 15th with a three and won the hole as Mrs. Davis missed her second putt from four feet.

Three down and three to play, Mrs. Davis took the sixteenth with a four while Miss Bauer was needing a 5 but the champion took the 17th when her rival conceded the hole after getting in trouble in a trap.

The cards:

Miss Bauer, out	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	6—40
Mrs. Davis, out	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—42
Miss Bauer, in	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	x
Mrs. Davis, in	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	7	x

Lengthen Lengthy System of Hockey Playoffs for '37

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Assurance that the New York Americans would continue in the National Hockey League this season and play in Madison Square Garden with Mervin (Red) Dutton as manager was given yesterday by President Frank Calder at a meeting of the board of governors.

A committee will be appointed by President Calder to go into the problem of reorganizing the club, however, conferring with Bill Dwyer, owner of the team which landed in the playoffs for the first time in 10 years last season.

The board of governors also changed the plans for the first round of the playoffs. Instead of a two-game series, total goals to count, they will be played on a two-out-of-three basis.

In an effort to reach a working agreement with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the National League owners proposed several changes in the code agreed upon by committees representing the two organizations. They would not take a player from the Canadian association after Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 1, and would return him not later than Nov. 15, if the player failed to make the grade.

The board of governors also asked the Canadian body to prove that it is affiliated with the British and United States ice hockey associations.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rodney Bliss Jr. won medal in western amateur golf championship with 142.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Pearce. Australian sculler and two-time Olympic champion, turned professional.

Five Years Ago

Chuck Klein led National League with 23 home runs; Lou Gehrig led American with 26.

Touch of Pathos Marks Race for Thames Barges

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There is a touch of pathos in the beauty of the annual sailing race for Thames barges, won this year, for the second time in succession, by Messrs. F. T. Everard & Sons' "Veronica" (master, F. Blumfield). For these lovely old vessels, with their great spread of red-dish-brown canvas, are disappearing rapidly from the river where they have, in the past, carried so many millions of pounds' worth of bulk merchandise.

Not a single sailing barge has been constructed since 1929, I am told, and in half a century or so, no doubt, such craft will have given place altogether to the motor-driven vessels now being built in rapidly increasing numbers. Like horse-drawn boats on the canals and horse-drawn vehicles on the streets, the sailing barges have had to go in an age which demands speed as the essence of most transportation contracts.

No Steerage Way

Whilst an engine-propelled vessel can keep on keeping on, whatever the condition of wind and tide, the sailing barge is entirely at the mercy of these factors—as we saw, indeed, in the first half of the Thames race this year. There was hardly a stir of breeze in the Lower Hope when the barges were sent away by Commander H. Vandervell to an inevitably ragged start.

With no steerage way upon them, several drifted over the line before the gun was fired, and at one point Cambria (in the Coasting Class) was turning helplessly off the course. The Coasters were at a great disadvantage in the calm and were soon well behind the main fleet of racers.

In view of the unfavorable weather conditions, it was decided to shorten the course. Veronica was the first to reach the halfway mark and she did so at the rate of hardly more than three miles an hour. Genesta rounded the buoy five minutes later, closely followed by Sara. After a lapse of 11 minutes came Princess, three quarters of an hour ahead of Surrey.

Then the wind sprang up from the southwest. Rain ceased and the barges heeled and began to leave a flowing wake. Veronica held bravely to her lead off Southend, and some skillful tacking took her into the Lower Hope Reach and the closing stages of the race a minute in front of Sara, which earlier had cleverly robbed Genesta of the wind. Genesta was third, two minutes later, Princess fourth, nine minutes afterward, and Surrey trailed in fifth.

This is how the results panned out in the four classes of barges in the race:

Class	Position at Finish	Name	Master	Prize
Coasting	1—Phoenician		E. A. Horlock	Silver Cup and £18
	2—Cambria		A. B. Finch	Silver Cup and £15
	3—Northdown		E. Harvey	£4
River Bowsprit	1—Sara		P. Finch	Silver Cup and £12
	2—Queen		W. G. Wallis	Silver Cup and £12
	3—Nelson		J. Squires	£5
River Staysail	1—Veronica		F. Blumfield	Silver Cup and £12
	2—Genesta		J. R. Jewsbury	Silver Cup and £9
	3—Satanita		W. Haylor	£4
River Staysail (Special)	1—Princess		J. Nunn	Silver Cup and £12
	2—Surrey		F. Farrington	Silver Cup and £9
	3—Westmoreland		T. Cook	Silver Cup and £7
	4—Surge		T. Crispe	£4

The main technical difference between the four classes are roughly as follows:

The Coasting Class barges must have not less than 7ft. side and must have completed at least three voyages either down the English Channel as far as the Isle of Wight or in the continental trade, or northward as far as Yarmouth in the six months preceding March 31, of the year of the race.

The Bowsprit Class vessels are allowed to use a bowsprit jib as well as a mainsail, topsail, foresail, and mizzen.

The River Staysail craft use ordinary working sails — mainsail, topsail, foresail, mizzen and topmost foresail, but no jib.

River Staysail Specials

The River Staysail special barges are those which have traded only to the westward of a line drawn from the River Colne to Reculvers for the twelve months preceding the date of the race and have never won a first prize in any class in either the Thames Barge Race or the Medway Barge Sailing Match. They carry a mainsail, topsail, foresail, mizzen and staysail.

The Coasting Class vessels and the River Bowsprit class have a master and four other hands; the River Staysail craft and River Staysail special have a master and not more than three other hands.

The full course, from the Lower Hope Reach to the Mouse Lightship and back, measures 58 sea miles.

The 1936 Thames barge race was the fifty-third of a series instituted by one Henry Dodd in 1863 with a view to finding out what improvements could be made in the rig of barges to accelerate their speed. More than 30 barges took part in the first race, when the course was from Erith to the Nore and back to Gravesend. The race was subsequently lapsed, but when it was revived in 1927, the present course was selected.

Interest in the race is very keen among masters, and this year's entry would no doubt have been larger, but for the fact that several vessels which might have participated were busily engaged in taking their share of the extra work caused by the present trade revival in Britain.

Lehman Defeats Champion Yates In Western Golf

OMAHA, Neb., July 17 (AP)—Johnny Lehman of Chicago, just another starter when the thirty-seventh western amateur golf tournament opened at the Happy Hollow Club, Tuesday, was the favorite today to win the crown. Winning the western championship would not be a new experience for the slender Chicagoan, for he did it back in 1930. But, for the last three or four years he has been more or less forgotten as far as major play was concerned.

He definitely changed all that yesterday, however, by conquering the defending champion, Charlie Yates of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the United States Walker Cup squad, 2 and 1, in their second-round match. Lehman was three strokes under par for 17 holes with the aid of six birdies.

Freddie Haas Jr., of New Orleans, cut himself in for a share of the honors yesterday by rubbing out the last of the Walker Cup element in the tournament, Johnny Goodman of Omaha, 1 up in 18 holes. Goodman, former open champion, shot a great round, 35—35—70, but it was not quite good enough to stand off Haas's brilliant 34—35—69. Haas started with an easy 7-and-6 victory over Sam Reynolds of Omaha.

Jack Munger, another Dallas star, southern amateur champion, who scored 1-up victories over Crawford Rainwater of Atlanta, and Bill Hall of Boone, Iowa, was paired with Paul Leslie of Jefferson City, Mo., in the other match in the top bracket. Lesie eliminated Eddie Held, former St. Louis star, now of Southbridge, Mass., 5 and 4, and W. Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif., 4 and 2.

U. S. Takes the Lead

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 17 (AP)—The United States took a lead of two matches to one in its informal five-match series with England's Davis Cup team today, when Don Budge and Bryant Grant defeated George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey in straight sets, 6—4, —2, 10—8. The teams split even in the first two singles matches yesterday.

Canadians Sail

MONTREAL, July 17 (AP)—Canada's Olympic team, estimated at 120, sailed for Berlin today. Not even the officials were sure of the number of their squad. Athletes, given the chance to make the trip if they raised the necessary cash, arrived during the night and swelled by many the official list of 104 announced by the Olympic committee last night.

Reid and McGuire Win

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Edward T. Reid of Brooklyn and Bert McGuire of Glen Ridge, N. J., walked off with the first title in the eastern junior and boys' tennis championships when they conquered Arthur R. J. Prochaska and C. Morgan Aldrich of Hartford, Conn., in the boys' doubles final at Forest Hills yesterday. The scores were 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Phils Keep Pace With Chicago In National Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Phillies, who floundered aimlessly around in the second division of the National League in the first half of the season, have been doing very well lately. Although they figure to finish the race in exactly the same spot they now occupy—seventh place—Jimmy Wilson's Phils are the only team in the old circuit to keep pace with the leading Cubs since July 1.

Both the Cubs and Phillies have won 10 games and lost only four during the past 16 days, a record which has elevated the Bruins into first place, but failed to lift the Phils beyond their seventh berth. The reason, of course, is that Wilson's club was beaten so often in the first half of the race that it would take at least another two weeks of consistent winning to advance them close to the top of the second division.

Ten Hits a Game

In their recent spurt, the Phillies have averaged 10 hits a game and haven't lost a series. Yesterday, they defeated the Cardinals, 6 to 2, for the second successive day and spoiled the comeback attempt of Dizzy Dean.

Leaders in the drive are Dolph Camilli, young first baseman, and Chuck Klein, whose slugging eye apparently returned when he again donned a Philadelphia uniform. Camilli is batting over the .330 mark and is one of the top hitters in the league. Klein's average isn't as impressive, but he warned opposing pitchers recently when he hit four home runs in a single game against the Pirates, a feat which only four men have accomplished in the history of professional baseball.

After a layoff of several days, Dean took the mound for the Cardinals yesterday in search of his fifteenth victory; but the Phillies ruined his chances. They pounded the ace right-hander for seven hits and four runs during his five-inning stay in the game. One of the hits was a home run by Leo Norris with two on base. The defeat knocked the Cardinals two full games behind the leading Cubs in the pennant race.

The Cubs captured their tenth victory since July 1 after a great hurling duel between Lon Warneke and Ben Cantwell of the Boston Bees. Both pitchers turned in shutouts through the regulation nine innings, but a double by Jurges and a single by Billy Herman gave the Bruins the game in the tenth, 1 to 0.

Ott's Homer Decides

Mel Ott's seventeenth homer of the season with a mate on base in the eighth inning enabled the Giants to come from behind and beat the Pirates, 7 to 6. The Giants used 17 men in winning, five of them pitchers. Dick Coffman, who worked the last four innings, gets credit for the triumph. The victory left the Giants only one game away from the first division.

Over in the American League the Yankees widened their lead in the flag race to nine and one half games by a combination of timely hitting and good pitching. Continuing their so-called "crucial" series with the Tigers, they beat slim Tommy Bridges, 5 to 2, and pushed the world champions into third place. Johnny Broaca took the mound for the Yanks and delivered one of his best games of the year. Dickey, Di Maggio and Lazzeri led the New York attack.

With Johnny Allen blanking the Athletics with five scattered hits, the Indians climbed into the position vacated by the Tigers. In only two spots was Allen in trouble and both times fast fielding took him out. Earl Averill hit his fifteenth home run of the campaign for the Indians.

The Red Sox and Browns divided games of a doubeheader at Boston, the Hornsby outfit taking the opener and the home club the sectook over the home run leadership ond. Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox by smashing his twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth four-baggers over the left field fence during the afternoon. Boston went back into fourth place.

At Washington, the White Sox defeated the Senators, 9 to 7.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The favorite pastime of Don Lash, Indiana's Olympic distance runner, is sleeping . . . Two other Indiana runners—Tommy Deckard and Jim Smith, ran two and three to Lash all season . . . And if Smith hadn't bowed a tendon while setting the pace in the 5000 meters at Randall's Island last week, he might have beaten Deckard, who finished third, thanks to Lash's coaching.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	58	30	.659
Buffalo	58	36	.617
Newark	54	36	.600
Baltimore	49	43	.533
Montreal	44	46	.489
Toronto	41	53	.436
Albany	33	56	.371
Syracuse	26	63	.292

Results July 16

Rochester 10, Newark 8.
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 4.
Albany 7, Toronto 6.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	57	38	.600
Milwaukee	53	39	.576
Columbus	50	45	.526
Kansas City	49	45	.521
Minneapolis	49	45	.521
Indianapolis	43	50	.462
Toledo	39	56	.411
Louisville	36	58	.383

Results July 16

Milwaukee 11, Columbus 4.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 13, Toledo 12.
Minneapolis 11, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	28	.663
Cleveland	46	38	.548
Detroit	45	38	.542
Boston	46	40	.535
Washington	44	39	.530
Chicago	41	40	.506
Philadelphia	28	52	.350
St. Louis	25	55	.313

Results July 16

New York 5, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 9, Washington 7.
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Back, But on Another Boat

WHEN Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., chairman of the United States Polo Association, handed the Westchester Cup over to Capt. William B. Oakley of the American Banker for transportation to England last March, the genial captain said that he would take the famous trophy with the understanding that he should have the privilege of bringing it back after the matches had been played at Hurlingham. At that time Strawbridge declined to accept the offer of a round trip for the cup. Now it is back in the United States, but Captain Oakley did not have the honor of returning it, as it came home on the American Merchant in charge of Capt. Alfred M. Moore, who presented it to Stewart B. Iglehart, one of the American Big Four which defended it, and who was designated to represent the United States Polo Association. No doubt Captain Oakley would have been glad to have brought the cup back home, but the fact that it has returned safely will no doubt be pleasing news to him.

Courtesy American Merchant Lines
Capt. Alfred M. Moore

Will Be Defended in America

While no challenge has yet been received or, so far as we know, hinted at, it is to be hoped that the British will send a team over for a series of games in 1938. Under the present terms of the competition, the cup is to be played for alternately in England and the United States, so that the next time Uncle Sam's poloists defend it, it will be on their home grounds at Meadow Brook. The last time the British were able to win the trophy was in 1914, and they held it until 1921, so that the cup, except for its recent trip abroad, has been at home for 15 years. The showing made by the representatives of John Bull this year was far better than expected, and certainly entitles them to believe that another series of matches in 1938 would find them worthy opponents of the best the United States will have to offer. In the meantime, the American polo fans can be looking forward to the matches which are to be played at Meadow Brook in September between representatives of the Argentine and the United States. If these games do not furnish some of the best polo seen in a long time, I shall be greatly surprised.

* * *

Later Major League Opening

The announcement by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball, that the two major baseball leagues will not open their 1937 season until April 20 and that they will end it Oct. 3 shows that the magnates are at last realizing that a later opening will be a good thing. We have for years advocated a later opening and our chief criticism of the new date is that it should be about the first of May instead of April 20. However, this is a step in the right direction, and maybe in the not far distant future the opening may take place in May. I also believe that it would be better if they would close the season earlier so that the World Series could be settled before football puts in its annual appearance. If the magnates still want to continue their 154-game schedules, they could put in one or two more double-headers which might also relieve them of the necessity of calling off some games on account of small attendance. Games in April and late September seldom draw enough spectators to make them pay and the money saved in staging them would probably more than make up for the small amount of cash taken in at the gate.

McNeill Reaches Quarterfinals Of Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, the 18-year-old Kenyon College freshman who has surprised the eastern tennis world by his "iron man" feats in two tournaments, reached the quarterfinal round of the eastern men's clay court championships today by defeating Simon Miller of New York, yesterday, 6—1, 13—11.

Before his marathon match with Miller, McNeill had won both singles and doubles matches in the eastern championship at Forest Hills. Then he and his partner, Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., started a fourth match. They won one set in the doubles from Christian Emit, Stony Brook, L. I., and Harry Pagel, New York, 6—3, before darkness finally halted them.

McNeill's feat carried him into the last eight along with three Californians and a group of eastern stars. Today he is slated to meet Manuel Alonso, veteran Spanish Davis Cup player, who yesterday defeated William Lurie of Brooklyn, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Robert Riggs of Hollywood, Calif., led the way into the quarterfinals, with a 6—1, 6—4 victory over Jack Behr, Bayside, N. Y. Joining Riggs, national junior and clay court champion and top-seeded in the eastern tourney, were his doubles partner, Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., and John Law of Pasadena.

Sabin, seeded fifth, found the junior star, Melvin Lapman of New York, a strong opponent, but finally beat him, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5. Law turned in his second upset of the tournament when he trounced Gardner Mulloy of the University of Miami, eastern intercollegiate titleholder and eighth seeded player, 6—4, 6—2. Law previously had eliminated Gene Smith, seeded ninth.

J. Gilbert Hall, veteran South Orange (N. J.) player who is seeded second, also found a tough customer from the junior ranks, beating Peter Lauck of Montclair, N. J., 9—7, 5—7, 7—5.

One upset marked the day's doubles play when Mulloy and Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., Dartmouth College player, lost to Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., and Fernandez Morrell of Cuba, teammates at Georgia Tech, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, in the third round. The losers were seeded fourth.

South Africa Riflemen Win

BISLEY CAMP, Surrey, July 17 (Canadian Press)—Canada's marksmen failed in their bid to recapture the MacKinnon Challenge Cup yesterday and placed behind shots from other parts of the Empire in the Duke of Gloucester's prize and the Daily Telegraph. South Africa's team of 12 took the MacKinnon Cup with a score of 1082, a splendid shooting performance. The Canadians, who held the trophy in 1934 and lost it last year to England, finished second with 1042. Scores of the other six entrants in this service-rifle event were: Wales, 1036; England, 1030; Scotland, 1024; India, 1019; Guernsey, 994; Ireland, 961.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	51	29	.638
St. Louis	53	32	.610
Pittsburgh	44	38	.537
Cincinnati	41	38	.519
New York	42	41	.506
Boston	39	44	.470
Philadelphia	32	49	.395
Brooklyn	27	55	.327

Results July 16

Chicago 1, Boston 0 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Only games scheduled.

Boy Golfer Amazes

PROVIDENCE, July 17 (AP)—Johnny Burke, 19-year-old Newport golf star, made history at Wannamoisett yesterday. He defeated Donald Gill, his friend and clubmate, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final of the state amateur championship to become the first to win the title three years in succession. Burke achieved a feat that seldom has been equaled by a golfer in this country at his age. Players younger than he is have won state championships, but few have succeeded in scoring triples before coming of age. As proved appropriate, Burke completed his triple at the course where the championship first was held 34 years ago

Whitcombe Wins Irish Title

DUBLIN, July 17 (AP)—Reginald Whitcombe, English professional, yesterday won the Irish open golf championship with a 72-hole total of 281. W. H. Davies was second with 283, while Joe Ezar, Texas trick-shot artist, took a 288.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Mel Ott, Giants—Hit homer in eighth with mate on base to score tying and winning runs against Pirates.

Johnny Broaca, Yanks—His eighth hit pitching defeated Tigers 5-2.

Leo Norris, Phillies—Drove in three runs with homer against Cards.

Johnny Allen, Indians—Let Athletics down with five hits.

Lon Warneke and Billy Herman, Cubs—Former pitched four-hit ball as Herman drove in only run in 1-0 win over Bees.

Earl Caldwell, Browns, and Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Former gave only seven hits in winning opener of doubleheader, while Foxx hit two homers, one in nightcap win.

Minter Hayes, White Sox—Hit two doubles and single, batting in three runs in 9-7 victory over Senators.

Ace Scored by Coach

WINSTED, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Howard G. Cann, basketball coach at New York University, made a hole-in-one yesterday on the Greenwoods Country Club course, sinking his tee shot on the 132-yard seventh while playing with Mrs. Cann. Mr. and Mrs. Cann are spending the summer at Highland Lake, near here.

Pick Brundage For Successor To C. H. Sherrill

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN, EN ROUTE TO BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Avery Brundage of Chicago is slated for election to the international Olympic committee to succeed the late Gen. Charles H. Sherrill.

The American Olympic committee president declared today he "knows nothing" about the proposal, but the Associated Press learned Brundage already has been agreed on by international committee members and will accept.

The place defaulted by Ernest L. Jahncke also is due to be filled. Two New Yorkers, Gustavus Town Kirby, treasurer of the American Olympic committee, and Murray Hulbert, have been mentioned for the post.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper, bound for Great Britain, felicitated the athletes and predicted a sweeping success at Berlin after watching their workouts with interest.

Brundage, who had to shoulder much of the burden of the last-minute efforts to gather expense money, disclosed the committee was offered $100,000 by a breakfast food concern if the committee would agree to include the food on the athletes' menu and permit advertising.

"Though tempted to accept this means of solving most of the money worries," he said, "the committee rejected the offer on the ground that it would be unethical and set a precedent injurious to sport."

The training table restrictions on the entire team were lifted today as the result of protests of insufficient quantity and variety in the original menus. The regular ship's menu will be available for all meals with the teams responsible for arranging their own diet. The athletes also have been put on their honor to use best judgment and not indulge in fondness for sweets and pastries.

The athletes are required to check their weight and keep a daily chart, however. Both Brundage and Lawson Robertson, head coach for track and field, appealed to the athletes to conscientiously observe the 10 o'clock curfew rule and to refrain from gambling with cards or dice.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers July 16

Foxx, Red Sox	2
Averill, Indians	1
Norris, Phillies	1
Ott, Giants	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	26
Gehrig, Yanks	24
Trosky, Indians	22
Ott, Giants	17
Dickey, Yanks	17
Averill, Indians	15

League Totals

American	415
National	337
Total	752

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Gehrig, Yanks.	83	317	102	119	.375
Radcliff, W. Sox	67	284	54	106	.373
Dickey, Yanks.	64	251	63	92	.367
P.Waner,Pirates	76	304	56	110	.362
Medwick, Cards	82	338	55	121	.358
Jordan, Bees ..	84	339	56	116	.342

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NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
SEA FOOD
OCEAN GRILL O'DONNELL'S
14 PLEASANT ST. ROUTES 1 and 1A

Plenty of Food in U. S., Federal Experts Find

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Despite the drought, total supplies of food in the United States for consumption in the next 18 months will be ample, government agricultural economists predict.

They admit, however, that there will be about 1 per cent less foodstuffs available for use than there was after the record dry spell of two summers ago and about 3 per cent less than last year. They acknowledge, too, that the short crops probably will mean higher prices for certain products and new strain on the family budget.

Latest Developments

Other phases of the drought picture today included:

Announcement by the Resettlement Administration that it already has undertaken 41 land-use adjustment projects in Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, involving the purchase of approximately 4,000,000 acres of land at a total cost of approximately $13,749,000.

Addition of 28 counties in North Carolina, 10 counties in Georgia and five counties in Kentucky to the official emergency drought list, bringing the total so designated to 452.

Acceptance of bids by the Government for the buying and processing of cattle to be bought under the emergency purchase program.

Succession of Droughts

The new low in the nation's food supply this year is attributed to the fact that the drought this year came before the country had fully recovered from the record drought of 1934.

Here is the way food prospects look to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the present time:

Meats—Production about 4 per cent less than last year, due to reduced feed supplies.

Wheat—The fourth successive small crop, with carry-over stocks reduced to about normal levels. Probable that some hard spring and Durum wheats will have to be imported.

Dairy Products—Slightly smaller than those of last year, which were the largest on record.

Poultry Plentiful

Poultry and Eggs—Unless drought reduces feed supplies severely, supply will be increased because of large 1936 spring hatchings.

Fruit—A short supply due to widespread late spring frost.

Vegetables—Early production of some vegetables has been reduced by drought in southeastern states, but because of an increase in acreage, production for the country as a whole, probably will be almost as large as in 1935 because of increased carry-over stocks.

Grazing Areas Formed

At Resettlement Administration headquarters it was explained that on the 41 projects in the north central states, areas of overworked farm land are being bought and converted into large grazing districts. Land which has proved unsuitable for crop use is being restored to grass cover.

A portion of the population will benefit by the improvement of their pasture resources, it was said. Other families who are not in a position to operate cattle ranches are being helped to move to irrigated tracts or other land suitable for farming. For many families areas suitable for resettlement are found near their former homes.

The largest resettlement project of this nature is the Milk River project in Phillips, Blaine and Valley Counties, Montana, where the Government is buying 900,000 acres of abandoned-crop and over-grazed land.

In addition to rebuilding grazing lands, the resettlement administration also is buying land for pasture for Indian tribes, for development as migratory waterfowl refuges under the supervision of the Biological Survey and for recreational use by the National Park Service.

Cattle Purchase Slated

Initial purchase of drought cattle is scheduled to begin Monday at Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., and Sioux City, Iowa, if market conditions require, Department of Agriculture officials have announced. Buying and processing contracts were awarded to Armour and Company, Cudahy Packing Company and Swift and Company. Arrangements have been made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for donating the meat products to state relief agencies for distribution to needy families.

The purchase program is designed primarily to prevent the demoralization of prices if farmers and ranchmen in the drought territory are forced to liquidate their livestock prematurely.

In the worst areas the crop is probably at least half ruined." Yesterday was the thirteenth consecutive day of 100-degree temperatures in most parts of the State, allayed only by rains at Houston, in the southern part, and Springfield. Today's outlook was for continued heat.

Purdue University estimated the drought had damaged Indiana's corn crop to the extent of $12,000,000 and that the oats yield would be only one half of normal.

Departure of Ohio's heat wave left crop damage figured at $10,000,000, with rain still badly needed.

Nebraska Needs Rain

Blighted corn fields were spotted throughout Nebraska. A consensus by crop experts was that reasonably heavy rains within the next 10 days, at most, would produce a yield ranging from fair to good. The menace of grasshoppers prompted many farmers to lay by drought-stricken stalks for forage. Light rain fell at Scottsbluff.

Wind and rain storms swept parts of southern Illinois last night, damaging taller corn. Dr. J. R. Holbert, agronomist in charge of a federal corn-breeding plot in central Illinois, estimated damage to the State's general corn crop had reached 50 per cent.

Gov. Walter Welford of North Dakota asked the Federal Government to liquidate "all agricultural indebtedness through federal works projects."

Oklahoma Survey

Oklahoma expected a cattle feed crisis within the next week unless rains were forthcoming. A field survey was undertaken to determine whether the emergency drought area, already including 35 of 77 counties, should be extended.

Cattlemen said from 50 to 60 per cent of eastern Montana's 750,000 cattle were being moved to market but that ranchers sought to save foundation herds.

Fruit, vegetables and hay were damaged extensively in upstate New York.

Showers Are Forecast In Small Drought Area; Crop Losses Still Rise

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Showers and cooler weather will bring relief tonight and tomorrow to the northern part of the north central states, but elsewhere in the drought area continued aridity and blistering heat will prevail, J. R. Lloyd, government meteorologist, predicted today.

The showers were forecast for North Dakota, northern Minnesota, extreme northern Wisconsin and the western part of upper Michigan.

No rain and a continuance of heat around the 100-mark was predicted for South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Southern Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois (except in extreme southern portion), Indiana, and southern Wisconsin. Oklahoma also was scheduled to remain in the grip of extreme heat.

Mr. Lloyd said some rain fell today in North Dakota and southern Minnesota. Temperatures ranging from 100 to 110 would prevail tomorrow in most of the drought-heat area, except for the northern portions where rains were forecast, he predicted.

$100,000,000 Damage

Crop damage in Missouri already was figured at $100,000,000 in a crop bulletin, which added: "Much early corn is damaged beyond recovery.

Speedy Drought Relief Pledged by Tugwell

PIERRE, S. D., July 17 (AP)—Devastated fields of grain, corn stripped by grasshoppers, and dried-up pastures and water holes today confronted Rexford G. Tugwell, Federal Resettlement Administrator, in his inspection tour of North and South Dakota.

Traveling by automobile from Bismarck to Pierre yesterday, Dr. Tugwell was informed by farmers that their only hope was federal relief. He promised that every available agency of the Resettlement Administration and Work Progress Administration would be directed to provide it.

"It is an economic crisis that we must meet at once," Dr. Tugwell stated. "It is a picture of complete destruction. While livestock still appear in good condition despite the burned pastures, the animals will need feed within a short time."

Ban on Shooting Of Wild Fowl Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Drought relief for wild ducks, in the form of a year's reprieve from gunners was demanded by the National Association of Audubon Societies today. The association warned that unless there was a cessation in killing of water fowl, they might be exterminated without hope of replacement.

"The vigorous drought-relief measures being undertaken by the administration on behalf of men and domestic stock will relieve distress undoubtedly," a statement from the association said. But what of the wild life of the area—a natural resource worth many millions of dollars? Drought conditions have blanketed the prairie states in which the United States raises most of its wild ducks, and suffering among them has been extreme."

Recalling that for years conservationists have been concerned over the diminution of water fowl through grazing, drainage and overshooting, the association stresses that the damages caused by drought could not be repaired until better breeding seasons, combined with requisite limitations of kill, have made it possible for the birds to increase their numbers.

Texan Raises Wheat On Irrigated Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEREFORD, Texas — Practical proof that West Texas wheat can be raised successfully under irrigation methods has been demonstrated this year on the J. R. McDonald farm near here. Three irrigation wells pump water over the 400-acre farm, 70 acres of which were planted to wheat and produced more than 50 bushels to the acre.

Mr. McDonald estimates that his 70 acres of irrigated wheat will yield a cash income of more than $2000. Four men handle the irrigation system which originally cost $252.

Mr. McDonald said irrigation was responsible for his crop holding the ground instead of blowing out during dust storms last spring.

Judge Upheld in Denial Of Writ in Lottery Case

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals sustained Federal Judge John C. Knox today in his refusal to enjoin the Postoffice Department from barring from the mails three organizations connected with an alleged lottery.

The Appellate Court held that the postmaster, being subordinated to the Postmaster General, "may not be enjoined for transgressing his authority unless his superior is joined in the suit."

Potentate

Wide World

Clyde I. Webster
Heads Mystic Shrine Imperial Divan

Shriners Select Detroit for 1937

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17 (AP)—Imperial Council officials of the ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine announced yesterday that Detroit, home city of Clyde I. Webster, New Imperial Potentate, will play host to shrinedom's nobles next year.

The new imperial divan includes Potentate Clyde I. Webster, Detroit; Deputy Walter S. Sugden, Sistersville, W. Va.; Chief Rabban Andrew August David Rahn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Assistant Rabban Walter D. Cline, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Treasurer James C. Burger, Denver, Colo.; Recorder James H. Price, Richmond, Va.; High Priest and Prophet George F. Olendorf, Springfield, Mo.; Oriental Guide Thomas C. Law, Atlanta, Ga.; First Ceremonial Master Albert H. Firebach, Cleveland, Ohio; Second Ceremonial Master Morley E. Mackenzie, Toronto, Can.; Marshal Alfred G. Arvold, Fargo, N. Dak.; Captain of the Guard William M. Woofield Jr., San Francisco; Outer Guard George Rowe, Buffalo, N. Y.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views of the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 235 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 880kc.
Kelowna—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., CKOV, 630kc.
Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.
Trail—Daily, 11:30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.
Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericktion—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.
Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.
***Hamilton**—Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.
Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.
North Bay — Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.
***Ottawa**—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.
Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.
Timmins—Mondays and Thursdays, no regular time assigned, CKGB, 1420kc.
Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.
Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m. CKNX, 1200kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:35 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Thursdays, and Wednesday, July 22; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KJR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Thursdays, and Wednesday, July 22; W1XK, 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

* Daylight Saving Time.

New Labor Party In New York City To Aid Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The Labor Party, so long envisioned in New York City, is ready to take to the hustings with its own ticket headed by President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman following its organization at an all-day meeting of representatives of 400,000 organized workers at the New Yorker Hotel here yesterday.

The party, whose organization is directly attributable to Labor's Nonpartisan League, will name its own candidates for the House of Representatives, the State Legislature and for president of the New York City Board of Aldermen. It was indicated by men high in the councils of the new party that it probably would support Mayor LaGuardia should the Mayor elect to run for re-election next year.

Thus the party aims to appeal not only to Republicans, Democrats and independents, but to fusionists, liberals and Socialists and expects to rally 1,000,000 trade unionists in New York State to its banner.

Seek Other Affiliations

Lines were laid at the meeting for affiliation with other liberal political groups, and especially with the right wing Socialist faction, which, under the leadership of Louis Waldman, split from the left-wing group headed by Norman Thomas and at a meeting here last week formed the People's Party. Another group, the new Labor Party, expects to affiliate with the New York branch of the Commonwealth Federation, of which Representative Thomas R. Amlie (D) of Wisconsin is the head.

The organization meeting named a committee of 17 headed by Jacob S. Potomski, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, "to take all necessary steps for the purpose of organizing for independent political action in the State and to set up state, county and local committees." The committee also was instructed to adopt a party name and emblem and to take the necessary legal steps to enable the party to designate candidates and to carry out its purpose and functions.

Unions Contribute $30,000

Three unions represented at the meeting—the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union—contributed $10,000 each for immediate expenditures, when contributions were called for. This, it was announced, would be followed by the raising of a "substantial" campaign fund.

While strongly out for the re-election of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman, the new party made it clear, in its "declaration of principles," that it was against both the Democratic and Republican Parties. This declaration declares that it enters the campaign this year with a threefold purpose.

"1. To defeat the combination of reactionary anti-labor and anti-social forces headed by Gov. Alf M. Landon and to assure the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States for another term.

"2. To re-elect the Hon. Herbert H. Lehman to the governorship of New York for another term and to elect to office independent candidates sponsored and approved by Labor's Nonpartisan League of New York state and committed to its political, social and legislative programs and objectives.

"3. To secure the enactment in the coming Congress and the State Legislature of an adequate and effective program of social legislation."

Links With Labor League

The declaration links the new party indissolubly with Labor's Nonpartisan League, declaring that the league "enters this campaign impelled by the urge of an extreme national emergency."

"Our hard-won first victories in the up-hill battle against the depression will be jeopardized if reaction wins in this campaign," the declaration continues. "The political and civil liberties of this free nation will be exposed to grave danger if we lose. The road for advance toward freedom and prosperity will be cleared by victory under our banner in this election."

The party will seek the enactment of new laws or the management and enforcement of old laws embodying and further extending "the vital and progresssive principles laid down as the basis of such New Deal laws covering minimum wages, maximum work hours and the right to collective bargaining," the declaration says, and it will "seek to have enacted such further measures as will help to restore and extend the people's prosperity, security and freedom."

Scores Anti-New Dealers

The declaration scores the National Association of Manufacturers, the Liberty League and the United States Chamber of Commerce, linking them with "the very numerous nonprofessional and purely political aggregations" which, it declares, "have ganged up on the President and are opposing his re-election in the hope of perpetuating and extending their strangle hold on the political and economic life of the United States."

"Labor's Nonpartisan League of New York State has entered this campaign to mobilize the political power of labor with the progressive forces of the people everywhere in the cities and on the farms against reaction and for freedom, against economic oppression and depression and for recovery and democracy," it declares, adding that it will conduct a campaign in every county of the State.

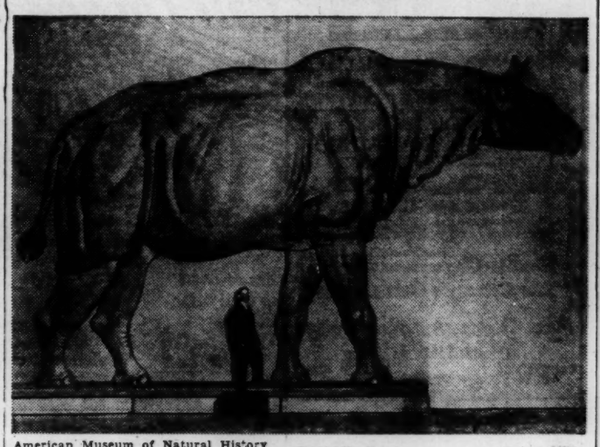
WPA Orchestra Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, a WPA project, will be enlarged from 37 to 70 pieces, it was announced by William E. Breece, district administrator. Joseph DeNardo will continue as director. The Raleigh unit of the orchestra will be moved to Asheville, N. C., for the summer.

New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



American Museum of Natural History

The Reconstructed Baluchitherium

The world's only life-size restoration of "Baluchitherium," a rhinoceros-like creature of the Tertiary era, some 25,000,000 years ago, has been nearly completed for the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

It will be placed on exhibition within a few weeks according to Dr. Walter Granger, curator of fossil mammals, and Dr. William K. Gregory, curator of comparative anatomy, who spent several years sorting and studying 200 Baluchitherium bones preliminary to the restoration of this super-beast.

Baluchitherium may best be described as an over-sized hornless rhinoceros. It lived in Asia when what is now the Gobi Desert was a paradise of woods and marsh. So far as is known, it was the largest land animal that ever lived. Taller than a giraffe, it weighed as much as two ordinary elephants and the lowest parts of its body, resting on four massive legs, was so high above the ground that a six-foot man with his hat on could walk beneath it without touching.

Unlike the elephant which it dwarfs in size, and the rhino which it resembles in appearance, Baluchitherium had neither tusks nor horns. Its teeth were unusual in that it had two great cutting teeth in each jaw. These were used in tearing leaves and branches from trees and bushes on which it fed at the rate of several hundred pounds of fodder each day. Baluchitherium was the name given when remains were first found in Baluchistan by C. Foster Cooper in 1911.

As with many other restorations, considerable surprise is expressed by the uninitiated in fossil technique who can't understand how a complete animal can be fasioned from a "few" bones. Many times only a single bone or tooth is available upon which to base such a description, but if this single bone is a tooth, a leg bone, or some other distinctive portion of the anatomy, the rest is easy. All the restorer has to do is compare the newly discovered remains with previous known animal bones of past or existing species. From this comparison the technicians can frequently learn the order, family and genera to which the creature belonged, as well as determine its approximate size, weight, and habits.

The restoration of Baluchitherium, however, was made easy by the discovery of a 4½-foot skull, and many other bones from some 20 animals. Unfortunately these were not sufficient to build a complete skeleton. This disappointment was offset, however, by enough material to provide this graphic picture of a super-rhinoceros.

New Light on White Dwarf Stars

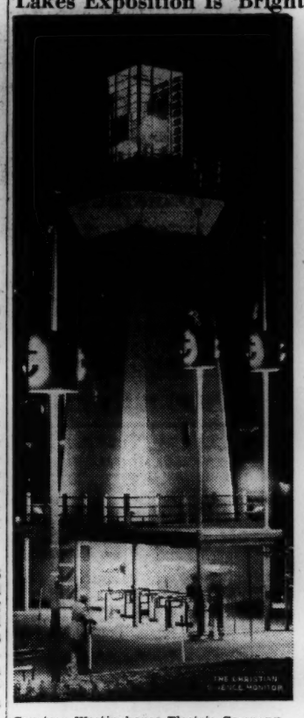
Description of two new, white, dwarf stars by G. P. Kuiper of Lick Observatory and confirmation by Mount Wilson astronomers brings an explanation as to the nature of these heavenly bodies from R. W. Wrigley of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.

Writing in Science Progress, a quarterly review of research work and affairs, Dr. Wrigley states the remarkable group of stars known as white dwarfs show by their color that their surfaces are hot and brilliant, while their low, apparent brightness implies they must be small in size.

"According to accepted theory, they are exceedingly dense bodies," he said, "composed of very highly ionized atoms from which most of the exterior electrons have been stripped. Normal atoms are composed largely of empty space, and when their exterior electrons are lost, they are able to pack much more closely together, with the result that in a white dwarf the mass of an ordinary star is condensed into the size of a planet."

Dr. Wrigley holds it is probably owing to their faintness, rather than to their actual rarity, that the number of white dwarfs so far discovered is only about half a dozen. The companion of Sirius is perhaps the best known of all, a star on which matter is thought to be so closely packed that a tennis ball of it would weigh several tons.

Lakes Exposition Is 'Brightest' Show



Courtesy Westinghouse Electric Company

Illuminating a Fair

Lighting facilities have been applied in lavish measure to the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland with the result that there is more candlepower concentrated per square foot than at any other exposition in history.

Co-operating with Westinghouse Electric officials was Albert N. Gonsior, contruction chief of the exposition who worked with a corps of architects to achieve effects ranging from dazzling brilliance to kaleidoscopic color changes and a tinting of foliage in trees and shrubs. One searchlight in the tower of a lighthouse at the exposition grounds is equipped with a newly designed Westinghouse revolving beacon capable of developing several millions of candlepower.

Balloons As Weather Prophets

Possibility that balloons such as those sent aloft at San Antonio, Texas, by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famed California physicist carrying on cosmic ray research, may be used for meteorological purposes instead of airplanes flown to the stratosphere, is being studied both in Army and civilian circles.

Improvement in the balloon used by Dr. Millikan, a rubber bag three feet in diameter, and better facilities for tracing their course after ascensions with delicate instruments, encouraged military meteorological authorities at Fort Sam Houston to envisage practical employment of this method for government weather observations.

Bridge Faults Blamed on 'Pinching Shoes'

"Shoes that pinched" caused the weakening of cable wires on the Mount Hope Bridge in Rhode Island resulting in the dismantling of the partially completed structure in 1929.

This was the conclusion reached by members of the American Society for Testing Materials which recently held its thirty-eighth annual meeting in Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. W. H. Swanger of the National Bureau of Standards told assembled research engineers that the failures on the bridge had occurred at the anchorages and was associated with stress conditions there.

Because of the high elastic limit of the heat-treated wire, provision had been made for "performing" each wire, where it passed around the anchorage, to a loop of the same curvature as the "anchor shoe" a semi-circle about 20-inches in diameter. Then each wire should lie flat against the shoe with no elastic bending stresses.

Examination of the broken strands showed that most of the loops around the anchor shoes when hanging free did not have the same curvature as the shoe, and must have been subjected to high bending stresses when required to support a load. Flexing between normal and load conditions accomplished the same result as the bending of wire back and forth until eventually it snaps.

32 States to Test Cotton Roads

Requests for cotton fabric and cotton mats to be used in tests of this material for highway construction have been made to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by 32 states.

In all, 24 states have filed requests for approximately 6,167,000 square yards of fabric for use as a reinforcement membrane in bituminous, surface-treated highways. Estimates indicate that more than 579 miles of road will be constructed of this material—a distance greater than the mileage between Boston and Washington, D. C.

The project is being financed with funds made available through amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to use up to 30 per cent of the customs receipts for encouraging domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by diverting them from normal channels of trade to new uses.

Taxation Found Playing Role In Social Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—Taxation is becoming a method of social reform in the United States as well as a means of raising revenue, declared Dr. Colston E. Warne, Amherst College economics professor, in a Summer Institute for Social Progress lecture today at Wellesley College.

"Among the tax levies which seem meritorious are those bearing on land values and exempting improvements," Dr. Warne stated, "and those based upon excess profits, inheritances and personal incomes. The land-values tax absorbs non-productive income and stimulates building. The taxation of monopoly profits permits the government to absorb unearned gains. The income and inheritance taxes are sound when based upon the ability to pay.

Simplification Needed

"One of the great needs of today," he continued, "is the simplification of the tax structure by the enactment of levies which are paid directly by our citizens. Ideally the whole structure of tariffs, excises, sales taxes, licenses and miscellaneous indirect levies should be swept out. They are costly to collect and bear heavily upon low-income groups. They do not bring our citizens face-to-face with the tax problem, as does an income tax.

"Strong preference is shown by American economists," Dr. Warne declared, "for progressive income and inheritance taxes. A recent poll conducted by Mark Graves, president of the New York Tax Commission, revealed that out of 102 leading tax authorities in our universities, all but two favored progressive income taxes. Progressive inheritance taxes brought almost equal unanimity. On the other hand, sales taxes and high protective tariffs were disapproved by a substantial majority.

Based on Ability to Pay

"This trend among tax experts is but a reflection of the mounting feeling that taxation must not alone be employed as a means of raising revenue; it must be so planned as to exempt those living on a subsistence basis and to place substantial burdens upon those possessing the ability to pay. Taxation is, in a word, becoming a method of social reform.

"How Can We Avoid War?" was the title of the symposium led by Mrs. Barbara F. Wootton of London University, in Billings Hall last night. To the opinions of the eight institute members seated on the platform, were added those of a number of members of the audience during the question period at the end of the session. Although opinions as to the possibility of eliminating war and the means of accomplishing this end, were varied, they were all expressed with the vigor of solid conviction.

Speaker Sets Keynote

Mrs. Wooton set the keynote for the evening in concluding her opening talk with the statement, "We can no longer regard peace as an interval between the war of so-and-so and the war of so-and-so."

In her succeeding remarks she insisted that there must be a separation in thought between the governments who make war, and the masses who fight at the command of these governments. She referred repeatedly to "the slaughter of the innocents by the innocents"—but not for the innocents.

Anti-Saloon League Plans to Take Fight Back Into States

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League of America, facing a lack of national leadership after next Oct. 1, decided today to "follow the fight back into the States."

"That's where the real work is now—back in the individual States, where prohibition started long before it reached a national scale," declared Dr. F. Scott McBride, whose resignation, after 12½ years as national superintendent, was accepted by the league executive committee late yesterday.

Dr. McBride will become Pennsylvania state superintendent for the dry forces, while a committee of six will carry on the national headquarters after he steps out in October.

Dr. McBride said it was agreed at a meeting last night to place Edward W. Dunford, attorney, in charge of the committee handling the league's Washington activities. He said no national superintendent would be chosen for the time being.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Anti-Saloon League Director of Education, resigned with Dr. McBride, and will accept chairmanship of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position to which he was elected at the church general conference in May.

Dr. McBride said, "Finances are in the best shape they've been for a long time. Support is better; it started returning about a year and a half ago. I have found a strong trend of sentiment toward the dry cause in the 36 states I have visited in the past 16 months."

Hawaii's Trade Balance

Hawaii's favorable trade balance is about $25,000,000 a year.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS—Selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment, 100 per cent profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

EXTRA CASH—Selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100 per cent profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

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PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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All Branches Beauty Culture
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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers exterminating, fumigating, moth-proofing, termite-proofing service. Bird and squirrel control. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

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PLEASANT HOME—Lovely country, 5 rooms furnished, season or permanent; convenient for motor trips; 2 adults, $15 per week. N. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. Write Box B-25, Suite 1550, 560 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
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WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE—Charming, small house furnished or unfurnished. 1 acre, beautifully landscaped, privacy without isolation. Tel. MILLIKAN, Wilton 93, Ring 2.

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Beautiful 2-family house in single family district; high land; 6 and 7 rooms, garage, oil heat, well-kept grounds; 20,000 ft.; fruit trees, garden. A. WEDGWOOD, 17 College Ave., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Som. 0781.

WORCESTER, MASS.—55 Channing St.—Large 8-room house, oil heat; owner out of town; willing to make concessions to sell. M. V. SMITH, 33 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 3089.

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WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

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(Continued)

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I KNOW
How far high failure overleaps the bounds
Of low success.
—MORRIS

Daily Features

IT IS work which gives flavor to life. Mere existence without object and without effort is a poor thing. Idleness leads to languor, and languor to disgust.
—AMIEL

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

What the Birds Sowed

TOM and Jack were building a birdhouse to set up in their tiny yard in the city. "Do you think the birds will find it?" Jack asked.

"Of course," Tom answered, "and they'll like it too."

Jack pouted. "But birds like the country," he said, "where there are trees and green grass and thick bushes." He laid down his saw and became thoughtful. "There aren't any trees or any bushes and I think it would have been better to plant trees than build a birdhouse. I wish we had some barberry bushes and sumachs in the yard."

Tom kept on working. "Perhaps the birds will plant them for us," he said.

"Don't be silly," Jack answered, "birds planting seeds!" But he picked up his saw and went back to work.

By sunset the birdhouse was finished and set atop the thick pole

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"When Will the Birds Come?" Asked Jack

which held an end of the clothesline. Firmly built it was, with a door, two windows and a red roof. Tom and Jack looked up at it proudly. "When will the birds come?" Jack asked.

Tom grinned. "Oh, they'll come fast enough," he answered.

And Tom was right. Before many days the swallows had taken possession of the tiny house. They flew in and out the doors and windows; they chirped and fluttered and cocked their pretty heads and spread their graceful wings.

Tom and Jack were excited. They watched them happily. Their eyes were so intent on the birdhouse and the swallows that they quite forgot the barren little yard.

But one day when Tom had come back from doing an errand he ran out as usual to the yard where the birdhouse sat atop the pole. The swallows were off on the wing and the birdhouse was very quiet. Tom's gaze followed the length of the pole lazily and came to rest on the ground beneath it. He blinked, he started, he jumped to his feet.

There around the birdhouse pole was a ring of green. Tom ran to it and knelt down. At the same time Jack appeared behind him. "What is it?" Jack asked. "What are you staring at?"

"Look," Tom said, "green things growing!" Jack knelt beside him and together they examined the soft, green shoots.

"Whoop-hee!" Jack shouted. "Maybe it's barberry bushes and sumachs. But how did they get here?"

Above their heads was a flutter of wings. They looked up and saw a swallow. He circled the birdhouse and Tom saw him open his bill. At the same moment Jack felt something hit his upturned face. He put up his hand and caught it. "A seed!" he cried, "a seed, Tom!"

Tom grinned. "Didn't I tell you the birds would give us some bushes?" he asked. "That's a barberry seed."

"I say," Jack shouted, "isn't it wonderful?"

And high in the soft summer air the swallow dipped his wings and chirped:

"Barberry bush, barberry bush,
Better by far than words
To tell my thanks to two small boys
Who built a house for birds."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: At last Congress can hear the voice of the people. It says: "Spend the money on us now, and let our grandchildren pay the bill."

Punch: "Although shorts are becoming very popular, trousers will always have their supporters," writes a dress reformer. We sincerely hope so.

Humorist: "The after-dinner audience is the most tolerant," says a theater manager. Hence after-dinner speakers.

Whitley Weekly Record: We have seven senses. Five of them will take care of themselves. Two need cultivating—common sense and a sense of humor.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

LAST Saturday's "more difficult" cryptogram brought a number of comments, among them the following from a Meriden, Conn., reader:

RU DV'W PMLDM "'SLNV *IFM *YLY'H" ZOKSZYVG DZH A GL Z, ZOO WRUURXFOGB DLFOW GSVM SZEV YVVM HDVKG ZDZB.

2. A Bit of Logic

IT SEEMS that certain census records covering the six houses on Pleasant Street of Busyville were partly destroyed recently. At first there seemed to be no way of telling who occupied the six houses, although the records did show that their names were as follows: Mrs. Adams, Miss Blake, Miss Cook, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Evans and Mr. Ford. One lived in each house, although it was not immediately apparent which lived in which. It was further disclosed, however, that the occupant of house No. 1 had a grandson living at No. 2. The occupant of No. 3 was the son-in-law of the occupant of No. 4. Mr. Dodge is a bachelor. Mr. Evans is 25 years of age. Miss Blake is a step-sister of the occupant of No. 5, and Mr. Ford is a cousin of the occupant of No. 1. With these facts before you, you have sufficient data to enable you to tell at which number each person lived. Can you do it?

3. Letter Changing

EXCHANGING CORN for OATS forms the basis of today's puzzle. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change CORN to OATS in six moves.

4. Enigma

A HARROGATE, England, reader submits a number of puzzles which will be shared from time to time. Among them was the following enigma, representing a four-letter word. Can you guess it?

"If you go with men, then it's only fair
"To say that you'll get the bill of fare."

5. Rebus.

A NINE-LETTER word is represented by the single letter below. The lines below contain a very obvious clue:

T

Here's a "T"—it should be an "E"; Therefore is the REBUS, you see!

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

What They Say

Security

"Many people think that by hoarding money they are gaining safety for themselves. If money is your only hope for independence, you will never have it. The only real security that a man can have in this world is a reserve of knowledge, experience, and ability."—*Henry Ford.*

Comparing Thoughts

"Nothing is more stimulating than to examine the thoughts of others and compare them with our own. Indeed, contact with other minds is a polishing process for our own, sharpening our viewpoints and enlarging our general knowledge."—*Mary Pickford.*

Distribution

"We have everything, and more of everything than we need. We lack common sense in distribution."—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Economics

"I think if you don't know about economics, you really know more than if you knew a lot about it."—*Dorothy Thompson.*

By Way of Comparison

Monitor Camera Club From Frank M. Viera, Grass Valley, Calif.

Left—Tranquil Summer Vista Near Cazadero, Calif. Right—Refreshing Snow in the High Sierras, Nevada County, Calif.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Leather Goods

IN MANY small towns there will be found no store handling leather goods. One young man, who was hunting a brief case for a gift, was not able to find a store having any kind. He therefore made a contact with a city leather goods store and asked if he might represent the firm in his small town.

He put up a bond for the price of his first consignment of goods, his order having been made out after he had questioned many parties regarding their needs. He found several business men wanted cases to hold papers, and leather pouches and billfolds; women wanted bags, tooled pieces, overnight cases, and gifts. He also found a practical and cheap school bag that sold to youngsters.

Today he is profiting by his simple experience, as he is now a salaried salesman for a wholesale leather house; but he found the job through the one he created for himself.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Odds and Ends

Fame!

The new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica will mention in one of its 24 volumes an account of the famous Dionne Quintuplets. The publishers announce that never before in "168 years of Britannica history has a living child been given space in its pages."

Paved With Pearl

Main Street in Denham, Western Australia, is paved with mother of pearl. Denham is near Shark Bay and has only this one street.

Power for a City

The dynamos on the S. S. Queen Mary are capable of supplying light and power for a city of 150,000 inhabitants.

In Lighter Vein

Biological Knowledge

A south of England school inspector had before him a class of infant rustics from whom he could not draw any answers.

In despair at last he asked: "Can anyone tell me the name of any animal!—any beast, whatever?"

One youngster held up his hand and said, "Please zur, a wurrum."

"Good," said the relieved inspector. "That is an animal, though a lowly one. Can any boy name another?"

A long pause, then another boy exclaimed: "Please, zur, another wurrum."

Correspondence

"Where did you learn your trade?" asked the customer.

"I learned my trade at a well-known correspondence school," answered the barber.

"Well, I'm not complaining," said the other, "but hereafter you'll shave me by correspondence."

To Demolish Them

A motorist stopped at a suburban teahouse, where he was supplied with some very hard and ancient cakes. He glanced at the menu and then sent for the manageress.

"I see from your bill of fare," he said mildly, "that your cakes are all home-baked, and that you supply clubs."

"That is so," said the manageress.

"Well," said the customer, "just lend me one of your clubs, will you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

One Method

The Buyer: "But the rooms seem so small."

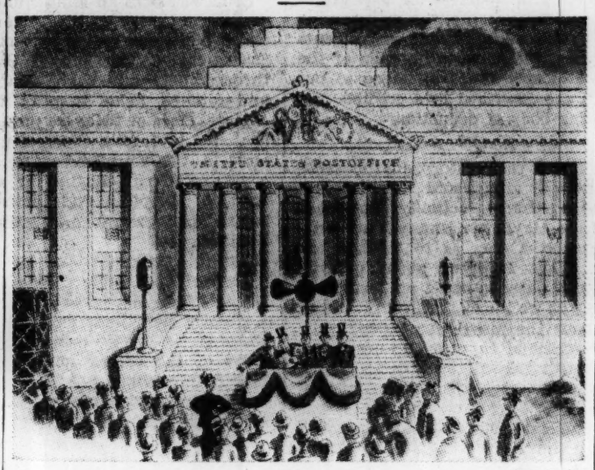
Real Estate Agent: "You can take off a few layers of wall paper."

Her First Meal

It was an unusual looking pie that the husband observed on the table.

"Why is it so long?" he asked.

"Well, I couldn't buy any shorter rhubarb."



—New Yorker

"He Says What They Wanted Was a New POSTMASTER"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Driving Pigs to Market

HERE is a game which livens any party and provokes gales of laughter. It is best for a group of at least ten.

Divide the guests into two teams and clear the floor for action. Indian clubs are best for pigs, though milk bottles will do. Supply each team with a stick (a broom stick is excellent) about four feet long, with which to drive the pigs. Place two chairs at the farther end of the room, backs facing each other, and the space between just large enough for one person to pass at a time.

To drive the pigs to market, the first in line of each team shoves his team's pig with his stick the length of the room along the floor, and steers it around the chair on his side and back to his waiting teammates.

The game is really a relay race, each member on the team taking his turn, the team finishing first winning.—Betty C. A., Portland, Ore.

For the Scrapbook

Liberty

The real democratic American idea is not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that everyone shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Dependence

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity than any other motive whatever.—*Thackeray.*

Hope

Despondency is ingratitude; hope is God's worship.—*H. W. Beecher.*

True Democrat

Your little child is your true democrat.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Memoranda, memorandums, memos (O. D. S.)—The correspondent writes:

My subject today is "Memorandums and Memoranda." Does common usage make it proper in this hustle-bustle business world to use "memo" and "memos"?

For instance, in writing a letter today I had occasion to refer to several different pieces of writing matter, each of which was a memorandum. I referred to them as "memoranda" simply because I thought it was proper, but not because I liked the sound.

Every so often this word pops up and we have discussions about it; and then it dies down again and nothing is done about it. However, today I resolved to have the question settled once and for all.

My employer prefers the use of "memo" and "memos," but, of course, would like to be grammatically correct also. Therefore, you will be rendering quite a service if you can settle this question.

In American usage, "memorandums" is gradually crowding "memoranda" into a tight little corner, where it is still applied to heterogeneous notes a person makes to jog his memory. In the commercial field, as well as in legal, engineering, and military affairs, "memorandums" is the recognized plural of "memorandum." These memorandums are usually informal communications, although in military usage the word designates routine advices, and in legal affairs it is applied to summaries.

The student of words would reckon without his host if he were to venture the opinion that "memos" should never be accepted as good usage by business executives. In the brisk dealings of today, time and space have already reduced "automobile" to "auto" or "car," "airplane" to "plane," "telephone" to "phone," "telegram" to "wire," etc. "Memos," in our opinion, will prove a not altogether unworthy addition to the foregoing shortened forms.

Rereward (O. D. S.)—This word has gone out of current use, but it appears in a number of Bible passages: as in Isaiah 58:8 ("The glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward"). The term is an old variation of "rearward," and designates a rear guard. "Rereward" is pronounced as two syllables, *rear'-werd.*

Daily Anecdote

Equality

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. CATHERINE MACAULAY, a liberal historian, frequently defended her vehemently expressed belief in social equality in debate with the irascible Dr. Samuel Johnson; the blunt man protesting that she would not practice the tenet in which she professed to believe.

Finally he pretended to fall in with her views, and said, "To give you unquestionable proof that I am in earnest, madame, I propose that this civil, respectable fellow-citizen—your footman—be allowed to sit down and dine with us."

Mrs. Macaulay indignantly refused.

Reporting the incident later, Dr. Johnson remarked, "That is frequently the way of levelers—they wish to level down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear the thought of leveling up to themselves."

Slavery

THEY are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.
—*Lowell.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

FIFTEEN hundred couples dancing for a whole evening without the sight or smell of liquor is exactly as it should be. Such an event, a ball given recently by the Mantle Club of this city, did, however, receive comment because of its proof that a thoroughly good time can be had without the stultification of liquor. Although the auditorium was filled, there was no need of police being present.

When members of this same club in Portland gave a ball last winter, the Oregon Daily News commented editorially, "Today it is believed by many that a party is not a party unless liquor flows. But a men's club in Portland, a club with 2500 members, disagrees and has proved more than once that a good time may be had without intoxicants."

Speaking of refreshments, the editorial continues, "Everyone ate cookies and Hood River apples and drank punch—unspiked! And everyone had a grand time."

The editorial concluded, "There may be those who would sneer at the club and call the members sissies, but when 2500 men who stand for restrained fun and sober living get together, it's bound to make an impression for good."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Meeting With Trustees

Question: Referring to the clerk and treasurer who are elected by the membership, one of our bylaws reads: "If not trustees, they shall meet with them while holding office."

Does this mean that the treasurer, who is not a trustee in this case, may be present at all board meetings and sit throughout the entire meeting? Or may it be interpreted to mean that the treasurer is to meet with the board only upon invitation, as any committee chairman might do if invited for a specific purpose, withdrawing after the purpose is accomplished?

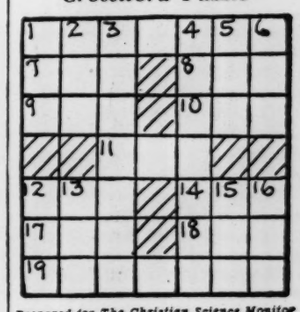
May the membership at a meeting interpret its own bylaws? and, if so, how may it be done, pending the change of the bylaws in the proper way?

Answer: The bylaw cited seems to be capable of much misunderstanding, and should be amended. Pending that time, it is proper for the body, by a majority vote at any meeting, to interpret a bylaw which is capable of two meanings. A motion or resolution stating the interpretation or construction desired should be presented and voted on. This, of course, is a temporary device, and the bylaw should be amended as soon as possible to eliminate any doubt as to its meaning.

In my opinion, the rule is misleading, especially if the construction generally placed upon it is as stated. The word "shall" is logically open to but one interpretation, namely that the officers are obliged to meet with the trustees while holding office; and a fair deduction also is that they are to meet with the trustees at every meeting. If they are to be present simply on invitation of the board, the proper word would be "may."

The extreme literal application of the rule would not, of course, give the treasurer and clerk a vote in the board meeting unless they are also trustees.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Many.
7. Abbreviation of state.
8. Gone by.
9. Cavity.
10. Doze.
11. Writing fluid.
12. Resinous substances.
14. Abbreviation of state.
17. Anglo-Saxon money.
18. Born.
19. Bird.

Down

1. Weaken.
2. Hebrew judge.
3. Palace of a Pope.
4. Estimating.
5. Turkish commander.
6. Cut off.
12. Parcel of land.
13. Constellation.
15. American general.
16. Gaelic god of the sea.

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Mentioning Any Names*

By LE PELLEY

THIS TREE GIVES A GOOD VIEW OF MARMADUKES' YARD ..... MAYBE I CAN SEE WHY HE WILL LET ONLY PEOPLE WITH DIRTY FACES IN
DON'T LET HIM SEE YOU
PLUNKY — ALL I SEE IS A WOODEN BOX
DO YOU SEE ANYBODY WITH A DIRTY FACE ?
HMM — WELL — YES — BUT HE ISN'T IN MARMADUKE'S YARD !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Knows His Own Boss*

By CARMACK

On a real hot day, if the Boss gets away from me-
I don't bother to sniff around and try to pick up his trail— I just make a bee line for the ice cream place on Maple Avenue—
And usually that's where I find him—
And sometimes when he sees me with my tongue out and panting to beat the band, he buys me a small dish of ice cream, and oh, Boy-does it hit the spot!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Cheers for a King

A WORLD goes about its business this morning quietly glad because Britain's King remained unharmed yesterday as he rode along Constitution Hill after reviewing his "Grenadiers, Coldstreamers and Scots Guardsmen" in Hyde Park.

Only a few minutes before the apparently irresponsible aggressor made his frustrated attempt the King had addressed the immense gathering assembled for the event:

> Humanity cries out for peace and the assurance of peace, and you will find in peace opportunities of duty and service as noble as any that bygone battlefields can show.

Probably a unique utterance by any monarch on any such occasion.

That Edward VIII should acquit himself as befits a king is in keeping with the courage of that Prince of Wales whose commanding officers in the World War had a difficult time keeping him out of the hottest zones. But his moral courage strikes louder chords when, in the presence of the trappings and accoutrements of war, he sheathes instead of rattles the saber. That also had its part in making the world as it goes today about its business grateful a king was spared.

A Message to Mars

ACT IV. Time: July 15, 1936. Place: the planet Mars; a stoically furnished room in which the man who brought a Message from Mars to earth back in 1914 now sits before a huge wireless instrument evidently dialing for a distant station. As he takes his earphones off, his wife, who sits across the room, says: "Haven't you found the right wavelength *yet*?"

Man from Mars: I can't tell. I never heard so much static.

Mrs. M. F. M.: Or isn't there a political campaign going on down there now?

M. F. M. (replacing ear-phones): Wait—here it is. Station W-O-R-L-D. Yes, we're just in time. They're officially ending the sanctions against Italy today.

Mrs. M. F. M.: Humph, what sanctions?

M. F. M.: Oh, now, don't be sarcastic. Let's see what they're saying in Rome. Listen!

Mrs. M. F. M.: It's no use my listening, my dear. *You've* got the earphones.

M. F. M.: Oh, yes, so I have. Well, I'll tell you—Ah! it's Mussolini—a speech evidently—"the white flag has been hoisted on the bastions of world sanctionism"—the Italian people seem to be getting the idea that all the countries were out to throttle them—determined to break Italy with sanctions, so Mussolini has won a great victory over the whole world.

Mrs. M. F. M.: Well, I never—

M. F. M.: But listen, here's a conversation in Paris—that's strange, these men don't seem to be broadcasting, but I can hear what they say.

Mrs. M. F. M.: What *do* they say?

M. F. M.: One of them is saying he isn't sorry to see sanctions come to an end—that France never did care much about applying them against Italy because she didn't want to risk losing Italy as a possible ally against Germany—and anyway if sanctions had been made heavy enough to stop Mussolini they might have made Italy so weak as to be of no use to France in a future emergency.

Mrs. M. F. M.: So that's why—

M. F. M.: Well, it's evidently part of the reason. But here—here's London—somebody talking there who seems to be in the know—Britain afraid sanctions would have to be followed by military action and brunt of action would fall on British shoulders—not willing to utterly destroy Italian prestige (maybe had an eye on Germany, too)—realized France had made some commitments to Mussolini before the war in Africa began, and that French leaders felt embarrassed.

Mrs. M. F. M.: Who's embarrassed now?

M. F M.: But look, I've got the League of Nations Palace—seems to be a private talk among statesmen from the smaller countries—one of them's saying something about being betrayed by big powers—small countries wanted to preserve collective security—need the League—admit some selfishness—admit they didn't do all they could for sanctions—but say they might have done better if big powers had given leadership.

Mrs M. F. M.: What about the United States?

M. F. M.: I'm trying to tune in on them. Can't tell who's talking—but someone is saying sanctions were not really tried—no oil sanctions, most important of all, ever applied—League members sold more oil to Italy than the United States did—Americans showed willingness to co-operate before Hoare-Laval agreement disillusioned them—whole thing just a half-hearted pretense of doing something under the League—but no real attempt ever made.

Mrs. M. F. M.: What if the Italian people could hear all that?

M. F. M.: Oh, but they won't—they are being allowed to imagine—but here—here's Rome again—Mussolini—"and so it has been, and so it will be tomorrow and always under the invincible banners of Fascism"—shall I shut it off now?

Mrs. M. F. M.: Ho-hum! I suppose you may as well.

Whether Jew or Gentile

THE sooner the American people make it plain that no party will gain by the injection of racial prejudice into political affairs the better.

Already this ugly thing, so repugnant to American ideals, has raised its head in the presidential campaign. Citizens are being insulted by appeals from both sides to decide great issues on the basis of superstition and hatred. Those who have no more intelligent arguments are seeking to turn voters away from President Roosevelt and Governor Landon by whispers that each has a certain racial inheritance.

The fantastic lengths to which this sort of electioneering goes ought to be enough to expose its folly and prevent sane citizens falling victims to it. For months the effort to make the President out a Communist has been partially built on stories which try also to make him a Jew. To do this it is necessary for the whisperers to go back two or three centuries and discover that in Spain and the Netherlands there were Jews who bore the Spanish and Dutch forms of the Roosevelt family name.

The amateur genealogists who hinge so much on names and "blood streams" ran into rather amusing trouble in their equally ridiculous attempt to label Governor Landon. The charge that his middle name, Mossman, showed his Jewish ancestry proved a boomerang when it became known that the name is actually Scottish.

But while smiling at these fairy tales, it might be well to consider what would have happened had either of them proved true. Would it have made any difference in the qualifications of either man? Or in his prospects for election?

Americans who practice their ideals of tolerance and liberalism will be on guard against this type of propaganda. Usually it can be recognized by specific characteristics. It comes as a whisper, it appeals to fear, hate and prejudice, and it serves more or less definite political or economic purposes of those who start it. And always it fastens on materialistic superstitions. All the troubles that attach to race, whether from a sense of superiority or inferiority, arise from an emphasis on physicality. Race cannot be ignored so long as the belief in it operates. But no good comes from aggravating it.

Ordinary tolerance may be enough to make the appeal to racial prejudice unprofitable politically. A more radical remedy would attack the materialism which lies at the root of racial intolerance. Even tolerance is easier to practice and nobler in effect when informed by some understanding of man's true spiritual nature. Brotherhood cannot be realized on the basis of divisive physical origins; it can be when men expresss in sonship what they preach about the fatherhood of God.

Britain's Younger Universities

IN THE concluding years of the last century there was much enthusiasm in academic circles in Britain for what was called "university extension"; and among the permanent results of this movement was the creation of several great provincial universities—Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol in quick succession evolved universities of their own. In all these, and in Reading, the latest recruit, much hard thinking has been done as to what is the proper ideal and function of a university, and what part it should play in the national life.

Such thought was stimulated anew by the recent centenary of London University; and more than the usual interest is taken in the splendid block of buildings, its future new home, which is slowly rising in the Bloomsbury area. At one time more stress was laid upon the diversity of character of the higher educational centers than upon their community. The tendency today, perhaps, is the other way. Oxford and Cambridge will always be unique in the world. They have their hoary tradition and their beautiful ancient buildings, their residential and tutorial system; they are localized but national; though of late Oxford especially has been becoming more and more a University of the whole Empire. The newer universities in provincial cities provide in the first place for local needs; but there, too, the residential system has been developing, and many students come from distant homes. And London University has been the most cosmopolitan of all.

But with all these varieties of function, the tendency of universities to develop certain similarities of character grows. The encouragement of residence in colleges or hostels springs from the fact that higher education consists not in study only, but in the association of students working and playing together. The central buildings are designed to be a rendezvous for teachers as well as students. The influence of a university depends much on the collective authority of a body of professors engaged in the pursuit of knowledge or the dissemination of knowledge. The newer, like the older, universities, tend more and more to stand for the disinterredness of learning and pure ideas. Theirs is a leaven which is becoming operative not only in the seclusion of ancient cities, but in centers of commerce and in government.

The Pilgrims' Voyage

Book News of the Day

THERE are many gaps in the well-authenticated information regarding the voyage of the Pilgrims to America in 1620. William Bradford's "History of Plimouth Plantation" deals more with the Separatist movement and the development of the colony at Plymouth than with the sea voyage. The same is true of Mourt's Relation, selections from the notes of Bradford and Winslow. Nathaniel Morton, Bradford's nephew, in his "New-England's Memoriall," added little to our nautical knowledge of the expedition except to enhance Bradford's rather unfavorable picture of the man who captained the Mayflower.

No log of the Mayflower has ever been discovered, though Capt. W. S. Nickerson, in "Land Ho—1620," a few years ago, very cleverly and reasonably improvised one that is true to the times and the place though without any pretense of being genuine. There have been discovered no diaries or letters written by any of those who sailed on the Mayflower except Bradford's. The Mayflower and her passengers have been the subject of a great amount of patient research, yet with it comparatively little has been actually substantiated about the vessel itself, the crew and the practical arrangements on shipboard.

* * *

Even the identity of the captain has been a matter of dispute. It was chiefly to establish that man's real name and vindicate his character that Henry Justin Smith wrote THE MASTER OF THE MAYFLOWER (Chicago: Willett Clark. $2).

For a long time historians believed that Bradford's Mr. Jones, master, was one Thomas Jones, ex-pirate. In 1904 an English research-worker, R. G. Marsden, presented an argument, based on long study of records, showing that the master of the Mayflower was not Thomas, but Christopher.

Christopher Jones was a respected mariner of Harwich, on the east coast of England. With the assistance of B. Carlyon-Hughes, Harwich historian, Mr. Smith unearthed considerable information about Shipmaster Christopher Jones.

More than that, his scanning of mariners' chronicles, such as Hakluyt's "Voyage" and other less well-known sources, enabled Mr. Smith to reconstruct life on the Mayflower as it was, first, in the weeks of waiting and false starts, then on the voyage into winter seas, and finally during the perilous landing. The life and speech of the tough boys from London River who formed the crew, the conduct of the seasoned, elderly captain who had spent most of his life bringing prunes from Bordeaux and herring from Trondhjen, the casualties and births, the allotting of quarters on that grievously overcrowded ship, the maintaining of a course with the crude instruments of the day, the thousand details of the job that Master Jones managed to put through are described in a credible and interesting body of deduction.

* * *

It is not a real history, in the sense that there is any record to show that all these things actually happened aboard the Mayflower, and it is not written in such a way as to mislead the reader. What is given about persons, places and dates is based on records. It is, as far as we know, the first book that tells about the Mayflower voyage from the viewpoint of captain and crew.

Mr. Smith has written with an ability, surprising in a plainsman, to put himself in a mariner's position. The romance of those who sailed the seas in the eggshell ships of the early seventeenth century stirred his imagination.

"The Master of the Mayflower" is prefaced by a brief memoir, written by Edgar Goodspeed, of the journalist and the literary idealist who was Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the Chicago Daily News, author of "Josslyn," "Deadlines" and other books. W. K. R.

Some Call This Security

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—I

GARDENS, gardens, chimney pots, rows of uniform peaked slate roofs, occasional bright blue window curtains, a tiny private greenhouse and more gardens—these are some of our first impressions as we leave Southampton on the boat train to London. This, of course, is after leaving the drab expanse of new-made land at the immediate dockside. It is our first actual glimpse of the land that was home to our forefathers.

We have read how every Englishman cherishes his garden, how he brings to town his love of country, how he cultivates every patch of earth that will grow something green. Here is visual proof in a continuous succession of carefully tended flower plots stretching up terraces from railroad to back doors.

Soon we are in an almost unbelievably green and grassy country, like the Kentucky bluegrass region except for the chalkiness of the subsoil that shows through here and there. Marshy pools and ditched fields bespeak the moist climate. Once or twice we pick out a real thatched roof, or a tile roof green with moss. A two-wheeled cart in the field or on the smooth-looking tar and gravel road. A sheepfold and lambs—later a commonplace as we go into the north of England, but now quite exciting—and enclosures made of wicker-work fencing.

More villages, more chimney pots and serried ranks of peaked roofs, broken by a slightly Romanesque church of rough white stone. As we come closer we see some of the corner houses have been turned into shops but they seem very uncommercial looking even after they have been plastered with signs.

* * *

One of the most difficult things about seeing a foreign country for the first time, if we may judge by our own experience, is to convince one's self that it is real. When objects are actually so different from one's own land, the feeling is like that of being in a dream or a puppet show.

Still worse if the illusion of unreality pursues you when you are dealing with a new and unaccustomed kind of money, as you will have to do many times if you extend your journey on into Europe. At first it will probably seem very much like counting play money, but as you go on and if you do any reckoning at the day's end the exercise in mental arithmetic will be better than a sixth grade review.

* * *

Generalizations are always too easy. But if we were to jump at one early in the trip it would be that here is a land where all the things we are accustomed to, or rather a number of them, are in miniature. The first thing I notice is the small freight cars—beg pardon, "goods vans"—on the railways. The passenger coaches—er, that is, "carriages"—are lower and smaller than ours in America, and the goods wagons, set simply on two axles or what would be merely one end-truck or less under an American railway car, look like toys.

The engines, too, are in scale. One hardly knows whether to believe his eyes when he sees one of them scooting off down the track with a string of these carts behind it. But they do scoot; there's no mistaking that. The passenger trains make excellent time, due both to efficiency of engines and to freedom from grade crossings or intermediate stops on express runs.

The shortness of the runs also makes smaller units possible. And there we come against a ready—in fact, too facile—explanation for the smallness of things. The United Kingdom is after all a small island. With 40,000,000 inhabitants crowded on it, little wonder that the farms are small, that vegetable gardening ground in recent years has been in many places divided up into "allotments" of from an acre or two down to a plot perhaps forty feet square, that bicycles are much more numerous than motorcars, that motorcars are many of them vest pocket editions, that a low-slung motortruck with wheels no larger than its brake drums may be seen in some parts of London, that the language abounds in diminutives from navvies to Bobbies and your Britisher is always having just a bit of this or a spot of that.

* * *

But, there, it all goes to show that generalizations are dangerous things. For there *are* big things in England. As you realize when you see some of the castles and palaces or blocks of public or business buildings or when you look up into the vast, towering vaults of Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's or of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, or even contemplate the spaciousness of an old-type hotel room.

For that matter an English meal, whether breakfast, luncheon or dinner, not to mention the intervening tea, is a thing to dispel any sense of diminutiveness. He who can eat a morning meal of porridge, kippered herring and bacon and eggs or cold roast beef with marmalade and toast, and not be fortified till noon, is hard to satisfy. And the substantial character of an English dinner is proverbial.

What we sometimes fail to recognize is that in this cool, often damp and chilly climate, with his penchant for fresh air rather than steam-heated houses, your Briton consumes much of his food for warmth. Coal fires in grates are perhaps warming to the sentiments but they are not particularly efficient, as Benjamin Franklin observed when he attributed much of the prosperity of the Pennsylvania Dutch to their use of stoves instead of fireplaces.

TULLY NETTLETON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

If Patrick Henry Were Here

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fiery Irish orator of 1776 aroused the opposition of his fellow American colonists to fever pitch with his eloquent resistance to the merciless levies made on the colonies by the English Crown. The issue of that period which led to the Revolution was minted in a phrase, "Taxation without representation."

During the 160 years that have elapsed since the signing of the Declaration, taxation has been a touchy word with citizens of the United States, who recognize that the power to tax is also the power to destroy. But in no period of the nation's history has the question of taxation been so to the fore as it is today. It may well become, if it has not thus already emerged, the paramount issue of the presidential campaign.

The mushroom growth of the national debt, with not much of permanent benefit to show for it, is arousing property owners to such a mood of resistance that it may easily effect a new alignment, with the taxpayers facing the tax spenders across a no-man's land of political uncertainty. Indeed, the issue of taxation has already become a vital one, especially in the Middle West, where the issues of the present campaign were conceived and are now coming to stature. It will seriously affect the fortunes of all presidential candidates and members of Congress.

Patrick Henry cried valiantly 160 years ago against "taxation without representation." If he were here today, possessed of his old-time vigor, his eloquent opposition would likely be heard in a new slogan of defensive attack. It would be "No taxation without limitation."

York, Neb. J. G. A.

"Seeing Stars"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an amateur astronomer, I should like to express my appreciation of the Monitor articles on astronomy and the allied sciences which are made so interesting and intelligible to the "man in the street."

To your interesting editorial, "Seeing Stars," recounting the wonderful achievements of Mr. Leslie C. Peltier in the field of amateur astronomy, I would like to add the tribute to him which appeared in a number of the Telescope, a periodical issued by the Harvard Observatory, which informs us that Mr. Peltier, in 1918, joined the American Association of Variable Star Observers as a result of reading Martha Evans Martin's book, "The Friendly Stars." To quote from the Telescope:

> He has to date contributed 47,000 observations of variables, about 9 per cent of all the observations made by its members, including two years of assiduous observation of R. S. Ophiuchi, leading to the discovery of its second unexpected rise to brightness, been the sole discoverer of two comets and the co-discoverer of many others, as well as of at least two novae. Last year (1935) the A. A. V. S. O. presented him the first merit award, thoroughly deserved by this amateur astronomer who knows the "friendly stars." Quite a record for the first thirty-six years of his life.

In other issues of the Monitor mention is made of a new star known as Ross 627, so dense that one cubic inch would weigh a ton. A more remarkable star is the white dwarf A. C. + 70° 8247. From its temperature as given by Trumpler, its parallax as catalogued by Schlesinger and other available evidence, this star is classified as a white dwarf with a temperature of 28,000°, its diameter being about half that of the earth, and whose average density is 36,000,000 times that of water, which means that one cubic inch would weigh 620 tons. R. S. PETERSON

Toronto, Ont., Can.

The Wide Horizon

Trade Follows the Treaty

By Paul Hutchinson
Editor, The Christian Century

RIMOUSKI, P. Q.

ONE of President Roosevelt's pet projects is the construction of a deep-sea waterway along the course of the St. Lawrence River. As Governor of New York he espoused the proposal; as President he has negotiated the requisite treaty with Canada and is hoping for its ratification in the next session of the Senate. Certain interests, most of them middle western, have so far blocked action in Congress. Anxious that the route to foreign markets for products of the prairie states should lie along a highly developed Mississippi waterway, these interests stand in arms against the opening of a competing ocean channel to the nation's heart. But this opposition is not likely to block action much longer. Should Mr. Roosevelt be re-elected, construction of the St. Lawrence waterway is likely to be voted before the end of his second term.

Engineers' estimates have placed the cost of the completed project at $800,000,000. That is no small amount. Yet persons who know the plans thoroughly, and have studied the engineering problems involved, believe that much more will be required. "They'll be lucky if they finish for less than a billion and a half," a Canadian who ardently supports the project warned me. However, a billion and a half for a waterway designed to open the channels of world trade more widely scarcely sounds prohibitive at a time when we are spending more than a billion annually on our war-making preparations. If the scheme is economically sound, no one should oppose it merely because it is large.

* * *

Most Americans, I assume, know that the essence of the St. Lawrence plan is the substitution of a single canal, much larger than that at Panama, for the chain of small canals which at present bear small ships through the upper stretches of the river. Today, most of the ocean traffic must stop at Montreal, 900 miles from the Atlantic. Above Montreal the canal locks are so short that such a vessel as the one on which I am traveling as this is written, 258 feet in length, represents the top limit in size capable of penetrating to our inland seas.

It is proposed to do along the whole length of the St. Lawrence much what has already been done at the Welland Canal. There, while reducing the number of locks from twenty-six to eight, the engineers have made those eight capable of lifting vessels 820 feet long from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, 326 feet—the height of Niagara Falls—in less than eight hours. Extend the facilities of the Welland Canal to the entire St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes would become another ocean, their cities major ocean ports.

Debate as to the worth of such a proposal should not concern itself entirely with its engineering challenge nor with the competition it might offer other traffic routes. These have been, too often, the terms in which the scheme has been discussed up to the present. What is really needed is consideration of future trade policies in the United States and Canada, since these alone can make such a waterway worth building.

With most nations increasingly inclined to economic policies pointed in the direction of autarchy, hope of any large increase in foreign trade for the United States and Canada is chimerical so long as their tariffs remain at present heights. "Complete protectionism," a slogan which still seems powerful enough to control a majority vote in the two countries, involves a diminishing rather than a growing world trade.

* * *

This is not to say that both the United States and Canada, with their continental home markets, cannot maintain themselves on a high level of living even though their economies become largely self-sufficient. But it is to say that there is no compelling reason for building a deep-sea waterway unless there is a genuine prospect of an enlarging world trade.

It is one thing to say that we want world trade; it is distinctly something else again to provide the occasions which would make such trade possible. So far the United States has scarcely begun to alter that tariff policy which has done so much to exclude it from foreign markets. But if the time comes when Americans recognize the truth of Benjamin Franklin's dictum, "No nation was ever ruined by trade, even seemingly the most disadvantageous," so that they lower the barriers which they have themselves erected across their paths to world markets, there will be immense value in having our seaports at the heart as well as around the edges of our continental area. Until then, however, such a project as the St. Lawrence waterway must remain a doubtful economic asset.

Mirror of World Opinion

Aspirant?

WE THINK that the heavy, lion-maned figure of John L. Lewis will be worth watching very carefully from now on. He is said to be thinking very seriously about the Democratic presidential job which will be vacant in 1940.—*Today* (New York).